

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 153

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## JONES TO AID LINDBERGH IN RAIL-AIR LINE

Famous "Casey" to Make Study of Airports in Europe

## CHICAGO PLACED ON FIRST "FEEDER"

Colonel Denies He Has Financial Interest in New Company

NEW YORK—Charles S. (Casey) Jones, vice-president of the Curtis Flying Service and one of the pioneer commercial pilots in the United States, has been appointed a member of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., according to an announcement just made here by C. M. Keys, president of the company.

Mr. Jones will serve on the committee under Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, its chairman. These two fliers will be part of the group of pilots and technical experts who will be in charge of the details of the company's scheme to establish a 48-hour air and rail passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Coincident with the announcement of Mr. Jones' appointment, Mr. Keys made known the selection of the route on which the first "feeder line" to the new transcontinental system will be operated. The main air-rail route will connect New York and Los Angeles. The first "feeder line" to be established will join the transcontinental route at Columbus, O., from whence it will extend to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To Supervise Technical Work In connection with the appointment of Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. Jones upon the technical committee, Mr. Keys enumerated some of the questions this group will be called upon to determine in connection with the service. Details of aircraft construction, of radio operation in connection with the air-planes, of meteorology, air routes and terminals will be placed in their hands, he said.

Mr. Jones will leave for Europe within a week, Mr. Keys added, to make a study of airports there. He will visit Le Bourget, near Paris; Tempelhof, near Berlin, and Croydon, near London, and the headquarters of the Royal Dutch Air Lines in Amsterdam.

Amplifying his statements in connection with his post as chairman of the technical committee of the T. A. T. Company, Colonel Lindbergh has just made it plain that he expects to continue to give his services to all projects which, in his opinion, would advance aviation.

"I have accepted an appointment as chairman of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport, in charge of all technical details," he said in a formal statement.

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British Churches in Joint Manifesto Give Religious Meaning to Empire Day  
Smith Loses Texas 40 as Dry Democrats Win  
BEAUMONT, Tex. (P)—Emerging from a spirited three-cornered fight centering on prohibition, Texas Democrats have decided to use their 40 votes at the national convention of the party to work for a dry platform plank and a candidate in sympathy with it.

This decision was reached at the state Democratic convention here, when the youthful Governor, Dan Moody, led the "wet" faction in a break with supporters of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York after the latter group had helped Governor Moody's followers defeat a strong ultra-dry contingent in a movement to instruct against the New York Governor.

The break followed an effort of Smith backers to obtain several representatives on the delegation to the national convention by allowing each congressional district to name its own delegates.

Renouncing a previous stand for supremacy of the districts, Governor Moody obtained a majority vote for a resolution to permit a committee appointed by the convention chair-

## Police High School Opened in Hungary

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest  
A DECREE has just been issued providing for the better education of police officers in Hungary. A secondary school at Fünfkirchen has been converted into a police high school, which will open in September.

More than 100 scholarships have been granted by the State, and the holders of the same will attend the prescribed courses for at least one year.

The aim of the movement is to train men for all the protective forces of the State, including the gendarmerie, river and customs house guards, as well as the ordinary police force, and to improve the standard of education among those at present in these services.

## NEW PRODUCTS CALLED ANSWER TO "SATURATION"

Adapting Output to New Uses Is Way Out for Textile Trade, Engineers Hear

The textile industry can dispel any supposed "saturation point" for its products as other industries in the United States have done by fitting their output to new demands, believes James W. Cox Jr. of New York City, who presided over a meeting of the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Boston at which cotton mill engineers from many states met to discuss solutions for serious problems confronted by their industry.

Mr. Cox declared the textile firms which have continued most successful in the change from a seller's to a buyer's market since the war are those which keep definite, constant engineering control over their production and adjust it to changes in customers' wants. His appearance at the session called into notice an article by him in the Textile World recently.

"Other industries have proven that when a product is made which fills a human need, at a price available to the majority of people, there is practically no such thing as a saturation point for that product," he wrote.

"If a new and better product is made, the former product has not reached a saturation point. With new constructive ideas in manufacture and selling, new products will be produced and the saturation point for textiles in general, not individual products, will vanish into the horizon." He cited rayon, asbestos and mechanical fabrics as new products which offer opportunities to the industry.

Probably the greatest concern of the textile industry is the so-called "machine age" in the United States should be to bring technical skill to bear upon the solution of political questions, Dexter S. Kimball, dean of engineering at Cornell University, said in an address to the meeting.

Dean Kimball pointed out that the last two centuries or less have seen a development from handicraft tools to power tools, from the hand loom to the machine cylinder 14 feet across, and from a few small electrical generators to a total electric power output in the United States capable of doing more work than could be done by the muscular effort of all the men in the world.

"In a simple handicraft civilization the fundamental of democratic government was that one man's opinion was as good as another's in all matters political," he continued.

"A large number of our problems of today, social, economic and political, have a technical background." He mentioned legislation on water power, farm relief and food control. "One of the greatest problems, therefore, is to bring to the aid of governmental bodies the technical advice and knowledge of our professional groups."

## HARTFORD HAS 19 PLANES

HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—The city of Hartford, in keeping up with the times, will add airplanes to its next assessment list. With 19 machines now subject to taxation here, it has been decided that they should have a separate classification.

## The New Orleans "As Is"

by WILLIS J. ARBON  
TOMORROW on the Editorial Page

## BISHOPS NAMED BY METHODISTS AT CONFERENCE

Fund of \$15,000 Voted for Work of Commission on Peace Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Two of the three bishops to be chosen by the Methodist General Conference were elected in the course of six ballots Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Raymond J. Wade, of Chicago, chosen on the second ballot, and the Rev. Dr. James C. Baker, of Urbana, Ill., on the sixth. Bishop-elect Wade was formerly a district superintendent in Indiana, but for several years has been secretary of the World Service Commission of the denomination which distributes \$5,000,000 annually of Methodist benevolence. For two quadrenniums he has been secretary of the general conference.

Bishop-elect Baker has become known both in church and educational circles as director of the Wesley Foundation in the University of Illinois. For the last 20 years he has been engaged in student work, and was one of the pioneers in the effort of the church to stay with the student through a specially adapted type of religious organization during the years of intellectual readjustment.

Service of Consecration Where these new bishops are to serve is not now determined, but their appointments will be made by the episcopal committee. A service of consecration will be held Sunday afternoon for the two newly elected bishops, and a third one to be chosen when any of the remaining names being considered receives a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. The choice lies, apparently, between the Rev. Dr. L. O. Hartman of Boston, editor of Zion's Herald, and the Rev. Dr. James M. M. Dray, a pastor in Scranton, Pa., with Dr. Hartman's chances somewhat more favorable.

Peace advocates here greatly rejoiced when an annual appropriation of \$15,000 was made to maintain the office of the newly created office of executive secretary of peace education. "Too often have we spoken in ringing resolutions. Now we are actually doing something," said a peace sentimentist, "was the sentiment expressed by several speakers.

Further antagonism to the policy of canceling stamps with advertising of Citizens' Military Training Camps was expressed in speeches which resulted in ordering telegrams to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, the sentiments of the conference.

While some were opposed in general to the training camps, the acceptance of the conference based upon the possibility of misunderstanding upon the part of other nations.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## An Ounce of Beans and an Egg, Please

New 5 and 10 Grocery Stores Will Sell You a Potato and Slice of Ham, Too

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—"Two potatoes, one egg, a sixteen-ounce pound of butter and a half-slice of ham."

This is not a problem in arithmetic or even a recipe. It is a typical order at one of New York's newest innovations in the retail line—a five-and-ten-cent grocery store.

The new shop, it was said, has solved the problem of the young married couple who seldom base purchases because the cans are too large and they can't eat them all up. There are small cans now, which sell for a thin dime and have a peach and a half inside.

The market, which is just off Broadway and near the theatrical district, is especially designed to meet the requirements of families whose housekeeping is conducted without an ice box, an oven, or similar conveniences. By patronizing the new shop they can purchase just sufficient for one meal and have nothing left over.

## Boys at Hull House Pottery Factory Producing Bowls, Plates, and Character

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Bowls, plates, and character are the product of a pottery factory at Hull House. The former boy "gangsters," now self-respecting pottery molders, are not exhibiting at the Women's World's Fair here, but the other wares of the factory are on display.

How the immigrant boys of the settlement neighborhood, most of them Italian and Mexican, became interested in clay modeling, was told by Miss Myrtle M. French, director of the Hull House kiln and an instructor at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Many of the boys were artistic, she knew, but the idea prevailed among them that art was effeminate. To counteract this notion, she induced men, some of them native Americans of the professional classes, others Mexicans, who had made pottery in their native villages, to come to work in the Hull House shop for their own pleasure. She took care that the windows were left open so that the boys of the neighborhood could look in. The result was what she hoped for.

Boys with a real love for the work entered the classes. They were allowed to bring their "gang" if they chose, for the teachers believed that these group attachments were too strong to be opposed immediately. But they found that the constructive activity of the pottery soon bore results in boy character.

One boy leader after he found out that he was good at modeling developed so much self-respect that Hull House residents commented upon his improved appearance.

The influence spread to his companions, for he culled out the undesirable from his "bunch" and demanded a higher standard of those that remained. He is now a reliable employee at the factory, giving it the same quality of loyalty that he formerly gave exclusively to his gang, said Miss French.

## An Interpreter of the Orient



MISS HELEN KIDUK KIM  
Now in the United States as Delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Kansas City, Mo. Miss Kim is Dean of Ewha College, the only college for women in Korea. She represented that country at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu in 1927. Miss Kim holds Degrees from Wesleyan University of Ohio and Boston University.

## Classical Music Leads Organists' Chapter Recitals

W. A. Wolf Re-elected Head of the Pennsylvania Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
READING, Pa.—Emphasis was placed upon classical and other higher forms of music, as contrasted with jazz and syncopation, in recitals which formed the major features of the three-day convention of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the National Association of Organists, which has just closed here.

Although no formal discussion of jazz music was engaged in, the programs for the various recitals were devoted almost entirely to the more conventional compositions. Selections played by a group of visiting organists covered a wide range of both musical structure and interpretation. The recitals were given under the direction of Myron R. Moyer of Reading, president of the Reading chapter of the association.

A recital by Paul C. Bailey of Fottsville illustrated the arrangement of musical scores for motion pictures.

William A. Wolf of Lancaster was re-elected president of the Pennsylvania chapter.

## BELGIAN MINERS IN WAGE AGREEMENT

BRUSSELS—A new wage agreement to continue until Dec. 31 has been reached between the employers and men of the Belgian coal industry.

It provides for fixing wages partly according to the cost of living and partly on the basis of the price of coal.

William Lewis Butcher of New York, executive secretary of the International Council, made some suggestions for the adapting of the proposed Boston organization to the specific needs of its community; he pointed to the necessity of encouraging and cultivating the present trend toward cleaner sports, the provision of wholesome amusements and the upholding of examples of sterling manhood.

## THREE SENATE BILLS PASSED OVER VETO

WASHINGTON (P)—The Senate overrode three of President Coolidge's vetoes May 24, enacting into law without his approval the bill to grant increased compensation to night postal workers, the measure to grant extra rental, lighting and fuel allowances to fourth-class postmasters, and the Oddie Road Bill.

The Oddie bill authorizes an appropriation of \$10,500,000 for western road purposes. The two postal measures had previously been passed over the presidential veto by the House.

## FIGHTING HALTS AS PEACE MOVE GAINS IN CHINA

Nationalists Propose Chang Withdraw to Mukden—Yen Would Occupy Peking

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PEKING—The peace movement among Chinese factions appears to be gaining real strength, following the first Nationalist response to Chang Tso-lin's appeal.

It is reported that the Nationalists informally proposed that Chang Tso-lin withdraw to Mukden, permitting Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi's model governor, to take over Peking, while Feng Yu-hsiang agreed to remain at Tientsin, leaving his troops outside the city and avoiding the possibility of a clash with foreign troops.

Meanwhile the fighting has halted and Chang Tso-lin is awaiting the results of the negotiations. Chang is not willing to permit Feng Yu-hsiang to take over Peking, but is understood to be agreeable to Yen Hsi-shan, who is respected by all factions.

The outcome is still uncertain, but the tension in Peking is considerably reduced.

CANTON (P)—Troops of the Kwantung province are making a determined drive to wipe out Communism.

The troops on Monday killed 150 alleged Reds on the island of Hainan. Russian women employed here are being ordered to leave the city. They are accused of having conspired with various Communists who recently have been rounded up.

## Government Barge Lines Win Support

Senate Committee Indorses Extension of Service to Mississippi Branches

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## British Churches in Joint Manifesto Give Religious Meaning to Empire Day

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LONDON—Empire Day is being celebrated here with religious services in all the churches commemorating the achievements of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In this connection, the Royal Colonial Institute, a learned association with 15,000 members, announces its decision to change its name to the Royal Empire Society to mark the fact that the great self-governing dominions have passed out of a colonial condition and have become independent states.

A remarkable manifesto urging Britons everywhere to think of their Empire Day, not as members of the British Commonwealth only, but as "citizens of the Kingdom of God," has been issued jointly by the heads of many of the religious denominations, including the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"In many sections of the Christian Church in Great Britain and the Dominions," this manifesto says in part, "there has been for some considerable time a fear lest the emphasis in the celebrations of Empire Day should be on things relatively unimportant rather than on the need for developing those qualities without which no nation can be truly great."

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## 500,000 Investment Inquiries in Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
New York

EVIDENCE of awakening investor and consumer interest in the work of the Better Business Bureau, Inc., is shown in the 500,000 inquiries concerning securities and merchandise addressed to the bureau or its branches during last year, according to a report submitted at the annual meeting here.

The projection of legitimate business and the buying public, and it is reported that it receives financial and moral support from more than 10,000 business firms in the United States.

## STATE TO OWN THE OLD MAN OF MOUNTAINS

New Hampshire Agrees to Buy Greater Part of Franconia Notch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CONCORD, N. H.—An agreement has been signed by H. N. Spaulding, Governor, for the acquisition, on behalf of the State, of Franconia Notch in the White Mountains, including one of the world's greatest natural wonders, the Old Man of the Mountain.

This property consists of about 6000 acres of mountainous and forest lands, and has been privately owned since its discovery more than 100 years ago.

The agreement provides for the purchase on July 1 of about five-sixths of the area of the Notch directly by the State for \$200,000, which the Legislature appropriated for the purpose in 1925. In connection with this purchase there will be another trade in the acquisition of the remaining one-sixth in the extreme southern end of the Notch by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

The latter society will also pay \$200,000 for its purchase of this money being recently contributed to the society, one half from the estate of James J. Storrow of Boston and the other half by smaller popular subscriptions by interested people in all parts of the United States.

The title to the upper five-sixths of the tract will pass immediately to the State of New Hampshire and will become a part of its forest preserves.

Title to the lower one-sixth, which includes the famous Flume, will go to the Society for the Protection of Forests and that society has made an agreement by which the present owners of the Flume are to retain the operation of property for two years, 1928 and 1929. This operation includes the many concessions in the Notch, such as admission fees into the Flume reservation, and sale of souvenirs.

After two seasons of private operation, the society will secure management and operation of its property and will administer it for 18 years, or until Jan. 1, 1946. On the latter date the society agrees to turn it over to the State, to be added to the upper five-sixths and become part of the state forest domain.

CONCORD, N. H. (P)—In a decree issued by Federal Judge George F. Morris the Federal Government is ordered to pay into the New Hampshire District Court \$997,578.22, which will be used for the purchase of the Waterville tract in the White Mountains, which has been added to the White Mountain National Forest.

Payment has been delayed pending disposition of legal questions involved in the purchase of the land. The area comprises 23,122 acres. The Federal Government now controls about 500,000 acres in the mountain regions.

## WORLD COURT MOVE BLOCKED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON (P)—By a vote of 9 to 8 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has postponed consideration until next session of the Gillett resolution proposing that the Senate ask President Hoover to open negotiations with world powers with a view to obtaining the acceptance of America's reservations for entry into the World Court.

## Smith Loses Texas 40 as Dry Democrats Win

BEAUMONT, Tex. (P)—Emerging from a spirited three-cornered fight centering on prohibition, Texas Democrats have decided to use their 40 votes at the national convention of the party to work for a dry platform plank and a candidate in sympathy with it.

This decision was reached at the state Democratic convention here, when the youthful Governor, Dan Moody, led the "wet" faction in a break with supporters of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York after the latter group had helped Governor Moody's followers defeat a strong ultra-dry contingent in a movement to instruct against the New York Governor.

The break followed an effort of Smith backers to obtain several representatives on the delegation to the national convention by allowing each congressional district to name its own delegates.

Renouncing a previous stand for supremacy of the districts, Governor Moody obtained a majority vote for a resolution to permit a committee appointed by the convention chair-

## DEMOCRATS FACE RUIN IN SMITH, SENATE IS TOLD

Chaos Would Follow Nomination of Governor, Simmons Warns

## NEW YORKER LOSES TEXAS DELEGATION

All 40 Votes Pledged by Unit Rule to Work for Dry Nominee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, May 24—Nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, would mean the "ruin of the Democratic Party and create a condition of chaos within its ranks from which it would not recover for 25 years," Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, outstanding leader of the Democratic Party in Congress, declared in a speech on the Senate floor.

"With his voice husky with emotion, 'the Little Giant,' as he is affectionately known in Congress, and throughout his State, where he has been elected to the highest public offices for 30 years, pronounced his solemn warning to his Democratic colleagues. This crowded Senate chamber and galleries listened with profound attention."

"His nomination," Mr. Simmons continued, "would entail the loss of Congressmen in my State and Senators and Congressmen in many other states. He is not supported by delegates from a single state that can be relied upon to cast Democratic electoral votes."

Retaliating Charged Mr. Simmons denied he had charged that the adherents of Governor Smith in North Carolina were endeavoring to undermine him politically. He asserted that he did not charge that, but that he did contend that the Smith forces had singled him out as leading the bitter-end opposition to the New York Governor, and "are trying to retaliate against me because of this false accusation."

The charge that Republican newspapers, supporting the nomination of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, were urging the nomination of Governor Smith was pointed to by Mr. Simmons as indicating that they were endeavoring to weaken the candidate the Democrats could select.

"As soon as he is nominated these Republican papers which are now boasting and vaunting about their new triumph, will open fire and will expose every one of his derelictions and every one of the acts of his life to discredit him," Mr. Simmons said. "It is better to know in advance before we nominate him than wait until after he is nominated."

Got Slogans Ready "The Republican press is already preparing slogans for their onslaught. One of them, I am told, is to be, 'Shall we Tammanyize the White House?'"

Detailing the history of the party Mr. Simmons pointed out that not only had it never selected a Tammany adherent as its nominee, but that its standard bearers had always been anti-Tammany men.

"Every Democrat that we have nominated since the war has been an anti-Tammanyite," Mr. Simmons asserted. "The country nominated Tilden because he stood like a rock wall against the methods of Tammany."

"Grover Cleveland was anathema to Tammany Hall. Wilson fought Tammany Hall at the time he was a candidate and he fought it during his whole administration, and his Secretary of Treasury (McAdoo) fought it likewise."

Fought Against Tammany "When in the convention of 1912, Champ Clark had polled more votes than are now credited to Smith, both pledged and claimed, W. J. Bryan rose and exposed him the weakness of the fact that Tammany Hall and a like organization in Chicago were standing behind the candidacy of Mr. Clark. His house of cards tumbled, and he was repudiated, and Wilson, an antagonist of Tammany Hall, was nominated."

"I believe it to be my duty to the people, who have, for nearly 30 years honored me with a seat in this chamber, to warn them against the appalling disaster which I think now menaces our party, both in the state and in the country at large."

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man to name the delegates. This assured selection of dry delegates. Mr. Moody then was elected chairman of the Texas delegation.

Following to the adoption of a state platform demanding a dry plank in the national party platform and a dry candidate for President, Governor Moody said that, as far as he was concerned, the state delegation never should vote for Governor Smith. However, he said, should the New York Governor be nominated at Houston in June, he would urge Texas Democrats to support him.

## MASSACHUSETTS WET INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, has requested the Massachusetts Legislature in a special message to investigate charges of violations of liquor laws within the State House building. While the text of the message will not be made public until it is read in the House of Representatives Monday, the Governor has said it includes recommendations for a hearing, at which testimony may be taken under oath.

The Senate Committee on Rules held an interview with William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who with four Boston clergymen made demands for an inquiry of the situation. The committee on Rules of the House will hold a public hearing Friday to receive any evidence regarding conduct of members of the House, it has been announced.

**AFGHAN OFFICIAL VISIT ENDS**

By W. H. B. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANGORA—The official visit of the Afghan sovereigns has terminated, but the King and Queen will remain here incognito a few days in a villa put at their disposal by a member of the National Assembly. On their return to Constantinople they will be entertained at the Dolma Babtche Palace.

## Tonight at the Pops

Ballet Suite.....Gluck-Gevart.  
Air for G String.....Bach  
Overture to "Leonore" No. 2.....Beethoven  
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn  
"Scarlatti" Suite (after D.).....Casella  
Ballet from "The Sleeping Beauty".....Prelude to Act III, "Traviata".....Verdi  
Overture to "Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Britishers Officers' Club, Hotel Westminster, 8.  
Annual meeting and may dinner, Zonta Club of Boston, entertainment and talk by Dr. Willard Stone on "Culture and Career," Women's Republican Club, 6.  
Entertainment, Doris Branson Whitehouse School of Expression, Fine Arts Theater, 7:45.  
Meeting, Old South Historical Society, Old South Church, 8.  
Recital by William Dietrich, Junior, Boston pianist, in aid of the MacDowell Colony in Peterboro, N. H., Steiner Hall, 8.  
Annual banquet, New England Street Railway Club, 8:30.  
Presentation of "Drums of Oude" and "Over Tones" by the Dutch and English bands, 8:30.  
Talk by Prof. Dean Peabody Jr. on "Privileges of Membership in the A. M. C. Apostolic Mountain Club," 8:45.  
Dinner, Unitarian Festival, Hotel Statler, 8:30.  
Lecture, auxiliary Professional Women's Club, Hotel Statler, 8.  
Class night exercises, Sargent School, 8.  
Meeting, Cerebral Society of Tufts College, talk by Prof. Andre Kozul on "Strassburg University, Packard Hall, 8.  
Special meeting, Society of Arts and Crafts, 8 Joy Street, 8.  
First annual May Party, Middlesex Italian Club, Hotel Fritz Carlton, 8.  
Meeting, Massachusetts Women's Democratic Club, Elks Hotel, 7:30.  
Dinner, Somerville School Committee, Elks Hotel, 8.  
Dinner, Elliot School Class of 1901, Hotel Vendome, 7.  
Play given by Stone & Webster Company employees, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, 8:15.  
Theaters  
Hollis—"The Good Hope," 8:15.  
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Fast Company," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Brookline Bird Club, Carlton Path, 8:30.  
Winchester Highlands, meet at the North Dam at 8 a. m.  
Demonstration-lecture on luncheon for picnic and picnic parties, by Mrs. Margaret Weiner Heywood, Home Information Center, 53 Park Square Building, 2:30.  
"At Home," to meet Honorable Esther M. Andrews of the Governor's Council, 8:15.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
As Independent Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmwood Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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## SEAT CONTESTS MAY DETERMINE G. O. P. CHOICE

### All Eight Delegation Disputes From Border or Southern States

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON, May 24—As has happened in other close Republican presidential nomination campaigns the issue of contested delegates from Southern and border states has arisen and upon its determination may depend the final choice of the party.

This year at least eight such contests will face the Republican National Committee. William M. Butler, chairman, has called the committee into session June 4, to deal with the controversies. The convention is to begin its work June 12.

Involved in these contests are approximately 80 delegates, more than sufficient to elect a president, and even more important perhaps, to prevent the nomination of a leading candidate.

**Turned Tide in 1912**  
The most notable instance of contested delegations determining the outcome of a Republican convention was in 1912 when President Taft was renominated over Theodore Roosevelt. The fight this year is not as yet as close as it was in that contest, but it is believed it could become so by the time the convention takes place.

Less than 50 votes turned the tide in the 1912 convention, which emphasizes the importance of the contests over delegates that have already been raised and some others which are being talked of.

It is an interesting and significant fact that all the contests are in Southern or border states. The issue in the contests is between so-called "regulars" and those who are opposing the leadership of the party leaders in their states.

**Entire Committee as Jury**  
Of the 72 contested seats to date, 68 are claimed by the Hoover forces. The loss or gain of such a bloc of votes might naturally be expected to

have considerable effect in a close nomination struggle.

That the National Committee views the situation with gravity is indicated by the fact that Mr. Butler has called on the entire committee, 102 members, to meet and sit as a jury on each case, instead of leaving this matter up to sub-committees as has happened in other years. If the committee wishes to turn the matter over to smaller groups it can, of course, do so.

The contents already filed with the national convention are:

Florida—Eight delegates instructed for Mr. Hoover at a state convention. A faction led by George W. Bean, national committeeman, bolted. He is said to be favorable to Frank O. Lowden.

Georgia—The entire delegate has been credited to Mr. Hoover, but contests have been raised. In the First, Fifth and Seventh Districts, Mr. Hoover is said to be favored.

Louisiana—Entire delegation of 12 contested. Regular delegates for Mr. Hoover. Walter L. Cohen is leading contestants said to be leaning toward Mr. Lowden.

Mississippi—Entire delegation of 11 contested. This delegation instructed for Mr. Hoover but a fight has been raised to unseat it by George B. Sheldon, former Governor of Nebraska, now a resident of Mississippi, and Charles U. Gordon.

Tennessee—Contests in Third and Tenth Districts involving four delegates said to be for Mr. Hoover.

Two Texas Delegations  
Texas—Entire delegation of 22 contested. One faction led by R. B. Creager, National Committeeman, for Hoover. A group headed by Harry M. Wurzbach, Representative from Texas, and C. C. Littleton, candidate for Governor, is said to be favoring the Creager delegation. It is alleged that the Creager delegation has a list of its own uncommitted.

Kentucky—Two seats of First District, pledged to Mr. Hoover, challenged.

South Carolina—Four delegates-at-large, pledged to Mr. Lowden, challenged by Hoover supporters. Later word was received by National Committee that the contest would be withdrawn, and the entire delegation would go to the convention pledged to Mr. Lowden. The issue may still be raised.

In addition to these states notices have been received of contests involving the two seats from the District of Columbia, two from Alaska and two from Porto Rico. All the regulars in these units are claimed by the Hoover headquarters.

As will be seen, Mr. Hoover stands to lose the most in these contests. They are all, so far, with the possible exception of a South Carolina contest, being raised against his delegates.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
T. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT  
Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly with showers Saturday. Mostly warmer Friday, moderate winds, mostly from the northwest. Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly showers on the Massachusetts coast tonight and in northern portion Friday. Slightly warmer Friday; moderate winds, mostly from the north.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Friday. Mostly warmer Friday, moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany..... 49  
Atlantic City..... 46  
Boston..... 46  
Buffalo..... 46  
Chicago..... 46  
Cincinnati..... 46  
Cleveland..... 46  
Denver..... 46  
Detroit..... 46  
Houston..... 46  
Los Angeles..... 46  
Miami..... 46  
Minneapolis..... 46  
New Orleans..... 46  
New York..... 46  
Philadelphia..... 46  
Portland, Ore..... 46  
Portland, Me..... 46  
San Francisco..... 46  
St. Louis..... 46  
St. Paul..... 46  
Seattle..... 46  
Tampa..... 46  
Washington..... 46  
Wichita..... 46

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 4:50 p. m.; Friday, 4:44 a. m.  
Light at low water at 8:37 p. m.

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MAKE "GLAD" FEET  
A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.

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Herald Sq. New York City Fifth Ave. at 41st St.  
Tremont at Bromfield Boston, Massachusetts

**REASON FOR PEACE TREND EXPLAINED**  
War Giving Way to Economic Pressure, Says Speaker  
The movement toward international peace and the abolition of war, James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University told Unitarians gathered in 103rd annual session in Boston, is not due to any superior moral quality or fibre in the leaders of public opinion but because the frontiers between nations are changing and the selfish anarchy of independent states is yielding to the co-operation of interdependent economy.  
"The sciences have stimulated inventions for the shortening of space and the cutting down of time required to do certain things," he said. "And the interdependence of the financial and industrial world, which draws its supplies from all corners of the world without regard to national origins, is a powerful factor."  
"The anti-war treaty proposed by Secretary of State Kellogg may very well mark the dawn of the new era of peace among nations, but unless the day's work is at once begun, the growing light will find us only on the fields of disillusionment."

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We do not suggest the straw hat in place of an umbrella, for a severe soaking is bound to have disastrous effects on any straw, regardless of its immunizing treatment.  
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## Bishops Named by Methodists at Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

tions which might not be able to harmonize such appeals with the overtures being made for peace. Congratulations from the Society of Friends' national office, approving the stand of the conference on compulsory military training in colleges and universities, and on naval increases, were received.

**Reports on Jerusalem Conference**  
John R. Mott, asked to make an official report of the Jerusalem Missionary conference concluded Easter Sunday, said: "I come heavily burdened upon me in my journeyings of so many disheartening divisive elements among mankind. In industry there is a growing disregard of the ethical and social consequences of business practices."

"There is in the Orient an alarming weakening of prestige of western nations. There is a recrudescence of militarism. I saw listed 11 European nations which were characterized as military dictatorships, and I cannot deny it. Three lands in Asia are under arms."

"The cost of the military establishments of Europe was greater last year than in any year since the war. Nevertheless I have the deepest conviction that the forces that tend to unite men far, far transcend in power and hopefulness the forces that tend to keep men apart. This can be demonstrated industrially, politically and educationally."

**Many Obstacles Overcome**  
Referring to the difficulties growing out of divergent faiths in the Jerusalem council Dr. Mott said: "This was the most courageous gathering in 40 years. We made progress not by obscuring obstacles and refusing to express them, but by transcending them."

In explaining why the council was held in Jerusalem Dr. Mott said that it was the most economical and while it was most economical and had sentimental value, the overpowering reason was that the leaders of the indigenous Oriental churches wanted it on Asiatic soil. Europe and America have been the scenes of like gatherings and there was strong demand for a historic council on the ancient continent.

**TULSA, Okla. (P)—**A proposal for amalgamation with the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational churches is one of the major questions before the one hundred and fortieth annual general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., here. Suggestions for the reorganization of the Princeton Theological Seminary and revision of the church code concerning divorce also were before the assembly.

One of the first items on the week's program is the selection of a moderator to succeed the Rev. Dr. Robert E. Speer of New York. The four candidates most frequently mentioned are: The Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker, San Francisco; J. Wellison Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Dunkel, Indianapolis, Ind.; and the Rev. Dr. Cleveland Boyd McAfee, McCormick Seminary, Chicago.

Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the church extension council.

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## STABILIZATION OF THE FRANC ANTICIPATED

Raymond Poincaré Is Expected to Take This Step Probably Next July

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Though Raymond Poincaré keeps his secret regarding the date of the stabilization of the franc, the Christian Science Monitor representative understands from well-informed sources that the Premier is now contemplating the final step at a comparatively early date, probably in July. No change in the value of the franc is anticipated, but to prevent speculation a certain procedure will be followed. The members of the new Parliament will receive notice of a night's sitting after the Bourse has closed. If possible, an evening preceding a day on which the Bourse and the banks are closed will be chosen. At this midnight meeting the Chamber of Deputies would be asked to ratify the Government's decision. No difficulty can arise so far as can be foreseen.

Thus will France find itself in the possession of a stable currency. M. Poincaré has hesitated, but various considerations appear to have decided him that the period of incertitude cannot be prolonged much longer. The success, which was overwhelming, of the new loan to which after a few days 10,000,000,000 francs was subscribed and which had been closed against cash subscribers determined M. Poincaré, though it is not likely that he will act until the loan has been finally allocated, and this must take several weeks.

No Foreign Loans Needed

Competent services have reported to him that all technical preliminaries are fulfilled and the flat may go forth any time. Especially does France pride itself on the fact that it needs no foreign loans for this purpose. It may accept for other purposes American and other offers which are now made, but for the first time since the war a European country proclaims its total independence of foreign assistance in the final stages of its monetary restoration.

Even England was supported by the Federal Reserve Bank. Germany was helped to its feet by an international loan in connection with the Dawes plan. Austria and Hungary and other defeated countries were patronized by the League of Nations. Belgium, Poland and Italy utilized banking credits and foreign loans. France, by its policy of national unity, has, under M. Poincaré, accumulated immense resources. The embargo which was put upon an American loan to France really rendered France a great service.

French Credits Not Opposed

Nobody will ever understand France who does not realize that it will not submit to pressure. Rather than be forced to ratify the Mellon-Berenger accord, France preferred to forgo American financial aid. Thus it learned to manage without, and now there is cause for satisfaction in the American cables which reach France, stating that the Washington Government is no longer opposed to American credits to France.

By a coincidence Benjamin Strong is passing through Paris. France politely replies: "It has been presumed that given the gold holdings of the Banque de France we can assure the convertibility of bank notes into gold without soliciting external co-operation." When one thinks of the apparently disastrous situation in July, 1926, one cannot but be struck by the extraordinary resiliency of the country which has been demonstrated on many occasions but has never been more strikingly demonstrated than on this occasion.

ITALIAN COLONIES MAKING PROGRESS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ROME—The Italian Minister of Colonies, Signor Federzoni, made a detailed statement in the Chamber of

Deputies when the colonial estimates were discussed. The Minister announced that the military operations undertaken in January last, with the object of establishing contact by land between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania had been successfully terminated. During the past year, the Italian-African colonies have made great progress, particularly in their agricultural development, while the possibility of finding there an outlet for Italian workers with their families was now receiving the greatest attention on the part of the local authorities. Similar progress, the Minister stated, was manifest in the colonies of Somali and Erythria.

## Italia Cruises Over North Pole

General Nobile Constantly in Touch With Mothership Citta di Milano

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—The dirigible Italia, commanded by Gen. Umberto Nobile, passed over the north pole last night, according to a telegram received here. At the pole, General Nobile was scheduled first to alight from the airship and afterward to take the position and depth measurements.

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (P)—General Nobile kept in constant communication with the mother ship Citta di Milano here as the dirigible Italia made its way under his command to the pole, some 750 miles north of here. At 1:20 a. m., almost 21 hours after the start of the venture, he wirelessed that the airship was over the north pole.

The flags of Italy and Milan and various souvenirs were dropped on the pole. Immediately after the souvenirs were dropped, the airship sent wireless greetings to King Victor Emmanuel, Benito Mussolini and General Nobile's wife by wireless through the Citta di Milano.

ROME (P)—King Victor Emmanuel received a message from General Nobile, reading as follows: "From the north pole, the wife of the Italia sends reverent thought to your Majesty."

Another message was received by Benito Mussolini reading as follows: "Today (Thursday) at 1:20 o'clock, the flag of Italy once more was spread to the breeze over the polar ice."

THREE GIRL SCOUTS WIN GOLDEN EAGLET

One, a Factory Worker, Too Busy to Be Photographed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gerda Burach, a factory worker who was "too busy to stop to be photographed," Helen Stanley and Rebecca Stern, all of New York, have just won the highest award the Girl Scouts' organization can bestow—the Golden Eaglet.

The presentation has just been made to them by Mrs. Louis G. Myers, commissioner of the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts, at ceremonies held at the American Museum of Natural History.

The three girls have excelled in the high quality of their service in the home, church, and community. They have passed the most important test of eligibility, having won the special letter of commendation which is sent out from the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts. This is a citation for character chiefly, and is given to those who best interpret the Girl Scout laws in their everyday living.

In addition to the letter of recommendation, each has won her 23 merit badges. In other words she has proved worthy in a variety of fields which include athletic, child nursing, cooking, dressmaking, home-making, laundering, economics and citizenship.

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## Whistler and Morse Take Places in Artists' Hall of Remembrance

Hardships of Early Painters Stressed in Unveiling at New York University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Busts of James Abbott MacNeill Whistler and Samuel Finley Breese Morse have been just unveiled in the Hall of Remembrance of American Artists in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library of New York University.

Presentation of the busts was under the auspices of the National Academy of Design and the Whistler Memorial Committee. The ceremonies were attended by a distinguished gathering, including artists, architects, and members of the council of the National Academy of Design. W. Franklyn Paris, director of the Hall of Remembrance, presided.

The bust of Morse was presented by Cass Gilbert, president of the council of the National Academy of Design, on behalf of the academy. He spoke briefly on Morse's career, emphasizing his work as a professor of art at New York University, as an artist and as founder and first president of the academy.

The bust just unveiled was the first copy in bronze ever made of the Morse made by Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, in 1841. Presentation of Whistler's bust was made by Edward G. Kennedy, honorary president of the Whistler Memorial Committee, in the absence of Royal Cortissoz, chairman of the committee of honor of the Hall of Remembrance. The bust is the work of Edmund Quinn.

The gifts were accepted on behalf of the university by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

In the opening exercises, Mr. Paris reviewed the struggles of early artists in the United States, and declared that much unjust criticism had been launched at many students who had made valuable contributions to American art.

"While it is true that Mexico and Lima had academies of art long before New York or Philadelphia," he said, "and while no public gallery of art existed in the city of New York until 1867, the reproach that ours is a material country may easily be refuted by pointing out the achievements in the fine arts of a group of Americans, who worshipped beauty and strove valiantly to reproduce it at a time when the United States as a Nation was only a few days old."

"West and Copley, while they prospered and achieved their fame in England, were natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and John Trumbull, Gilbert Stuart, Edward G. Malbone, Washington Allston, Thomas Sully, Charles R. Leslie, C. Wilson Peck, and Robert Fulton practiced their art in these bright states."

The Hall of Remembrance of American Artists is in no way connected with the Hall of Fame of New York University, although both are located on the university campus. The Hall of Remembrance includes only artists.

"ALICE" SAILS FOR AMERICA

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. A. S. W. Rossbach, who sailed from Southampton for New York on the Majestic with the original MSS. of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," said that he had spent £10,000,000 in 20 years in Europe on art and literary treasures. Prices were soaring on account of heavy purchases. He still regarded England as the treasure-house of the world.

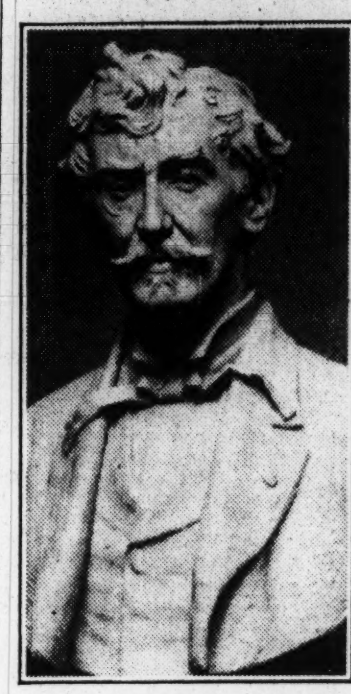
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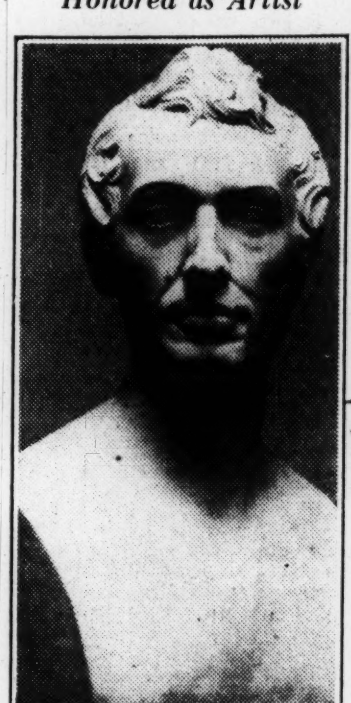
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New Study of Whistler



Bust of James Abbott MacNeill Whistler

Honored as Artist



Bust of Samuel Finley Breese Morse

HISTORIC DWELLING TO BE HOME FOR BOYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Additional recognition of the faithful service to youth of W. J. Warrington, founder of the Warrington Boys' Home, of this city is seen in the recent donation of a historic residence at 1738 Coliseum Street for this work.

The house given to the Warrington Boys' Home.

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ton Boys' Home by Mrs. Edgar Newman is valued at \$45,000 and was the dwelling of Gen. Ben Butler during the war between the states. It will be used as a supplement to the original Royal Street Home to take care of 100 boys between the ages of 14 and 20 years. Mr. Warrington last year received the Times-Picayune loving cup as the citizen having done most during the year for New Orleans.

## Chicago Exhibition Emissary Makes Visit to Europe

Edward N. Hurley Explains the Objects of the \$300,000,000 World's Fair

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board is in London as an "advance agent for Chicago's \$300,000,000 world's fair, in celebration of the city's centenary in 1933."

"I have come to Europe," said Mr. Hurley in an interview, "to discover whether you think this is a good thing. In London I hope to meet your leading men, to get their reactions to the idea. Then I will do the same thing in Germany, France and perhaps Italy. My report will then be made to the board of trustees. We are willing to spend the money we have made out of our trade to do something worth while for the world. Most fairs are trading concerns. If commerce has anything to do with the Chicago World's Fair, it will be merely incidental."

"We want to enlist science, invention, art, letters and law for the benefit of mankind. We want to get all the world's savants and geniuses together to discuss the problems of 1933 from the angle of the common good; we want to help science find the best methods of labor-saving, of increasing the general prosperity, of improving the health of the people. It is in this spirit that we practical business men of Chicago are trying to reciprocate. We want the lawyers of the Old World who have had a far longer experience in law than we have had to discuss with us ways and means of better human relationships—on the criminal as well as on the civil side. I have great admiration for the Earl of Reading, your former Chief Justice, and I am hoping that he will help us."

Mr. Hurley's arrival is cordially welcomed in England. The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the project, says: "If Chicago decides to hold this centenary fair, it will be on a scale befitting the greatness, wealth, enterprise and energy of the second city of the United States. Nor will Mr. Hurley find any lack of readiness to co-operate on the part of the professions and natural sciences in this and other European cities, if he can lay practical suggestions before them."

## LONDON REGRETS DISAPPEARANCE OF KAFANDARIS

Venezelos' Return to Power May Be Prefaced by a Stopgap Government

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Greek political crisis continues to attract great attention here. The solution advanced by the advocates of Eleutherios Venezelos in a manifesto published in Athens of forming a cabinet under the Speaker, Themistocles Sofoulis, is regarded as merely a temporary expedient, designed to tide over the period till new elections can be held, when presumably Mr. Venezelos would seek election, thus becoming eligible to hold the premiership. At present his holding of office would be unconstitutional, as he has not a seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

The advent of a Venizelist cabinet to power would, it is expected, mean the disappearance of George Kafandarlis, the Finance Minister and leader of the Liberal Party, whose disagreement with his old chief is a contributory cause to the present crisis. Mr. Kafandarlis has won golden opinions in financial circles here and his absence from the scene would be much regretted. Andrew Michalakopoulos, the Foreign Minister, who is similarly much esteemed in Downing Street has aligned himself on the side of Mr. Venezelos, and he would presumably retain his portfolio under Mr. Sofoulis.

Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner of Palestine, who has just returned from Greece, contributes an article to The Times on his impressions. In his opinion the country has three needs—peace; a settled, stable administration and the stabilization of the national finances. He considers Greece has made great strides in recent years. Athens is now the largest city in southeastern Europe, considerable economic development has taken place in which foreign capital is participating, and there is a widespread feeling that the country is emerging from a period of stress and confusion in which it has been enveloped for the past 10 years.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL SPACE FOUND AMPLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Despite the industrial development of New York, its possibilities have not been utilized to anywhere near their full capacity, and four times as much land is suitable for large-scale industry as the city will need for that purpose in 1965, when the region will have a population of 21,000,000, according to the commission on the regional plan of New York and its environs, which has just published a report on "Port and Industrial Areas."

Wharfage space also is more than

adequate to take care of the industrial development of the next 35 years, the report declares. The Bronx East River waterfront is the most suitable area for such expansions, with Jamaica Bay next, the report says. Natural facilities abound in the metropolitan district. It adds, for industrial purposes, and the trend of location of plant sites since 1917 has been outside the city proper.

## Canadian Censure Motion Defeated

Government Enumerates What Had Been Done for the Maritime Provinces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—After a second day's discussion of an amendment moved by Finlay McDonald, Conservative of Cape Breton, censuring the government for not implementing the recommendations of the Duncan report on maritime affairs, the Canadian parliament voted the motion down by 109 to 51.

Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, declared that the Government had increased the 50 cents per ton subvention on coal moving by rail from the maritime provinces to 80 cents. This, in addition to the 20 per cent reduction provided by the Rates Act subsidies for the establishment of cooking plants had been provided; harbor commissions had been established at St. John and Halifax and money voted for their maintenance. Legislation had been brought down for the appointing of a deputy minister of fisheries and a commission had been appointed to investigate the whole fisheries problem. While it was realized that the coal and steel industries had had a hard time, much effort had been made to improve conditions.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, took the stand that the House had accepted the report and that the recommendations should be carried out without further delay, especially as regards the iron and steel industry.

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## London Police Are to Be Investigated By a Committee

Conservative and Opposition Parties to Be Represented on the Inquiry

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has appointed Lord Justice, Sir John Eldon Banks with a solicitor, John J. Withers, a Conservative member, and Hastings B. Lees-Smith, the Labor Party nominee, to investigate London police methods.

This investigation is the outcome of the charges of using "third degree" methods brought against the police in connection with a recent case in which a young woman alleges that she was subjected for five hours to police cross-examination. All political parties attach importance to this investigation and a full House of Commons listened to the Home Secretary's statement regarding the measures to be taken over which the Government consulted the Opposition leaders.

Sir William Joynton-Hicks said that the terms of reference for the tribunal had been amended to insure a clear-cut issue and to prevent a retrial of the accused who had already been acquitted. Viscountess Astor for the Conservatives and Miss Wilkinson for Labor pressed for the appointment of a woman to the tribunal, but this was negated without a division on the Home Secretary's statement that the inquiry had better not take place if it did not receive the consent of all the parties.

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## Rocket Explosions Propel Motor-Car at Great Speed

Solution Is Sought of Flying in the Highest Altitude of the Atmosphere

BERLIN (P)—The "Opel Rocket Car" propelled forward by the explosion of rockets placed in the rear of the machine, was demonstrated for the first time on the A-13 Speedway, attaining a speed variously estimated at 100 miles an hour. Fritz von Opel was at the wheel.

The car started with a terrific roar, emitting a sheet of flame and a cloud of yellow smoke as the successive rockets exploded. The machine gained momentum as one rocket after another, all of uniform power, was shot off, the car taking a lunge forward every time a fresh rocket exploded.

Von Opel said that the machine was not intended to revolutionize motoring, but was a practical step toward a solution of the problem of flying at a terrific speed through the highest altitudes of the earth's atmosphere, with the object of making a flight between Europe and America within a few hours or encircling the earth within a day.

A motor-driven airplane, he said, ceases to be effective at the highest altitudes because of inability to carry a requisite amount of oxygen. This obstacle, he said, can be overcome by the rocket system formula, which he said was discovered in an old Latin manuscript of 1420. Herr von Opel did not try for speed, although he said that during recent trials at Ruesselsheim-on-the-Main, with a driverless motorcar, a speed of 430 miles per hour was attained for a few seconds.

He is of the opinion that there is practically no limit to the speed which could be reached by the new machine, which has the appearance of the ordinary racing car, except that the back part consists of a steel chamber with 12 round openings, out of which penetrate the steel pipes from which the rockets are discharged.

Fuses are connected with the pipes and are linked up with an auto switch-board, and are controlled from the driver's seat. The rockets are discharged by means of an electric spark. The drawback to the new invention is that each rocket costs a small fortune.

## Sunday Baseball's Effects Debated

Women Voters Hear Opposing Views on Question Likely to Appear on Ballot

Sunday baseball was debated before the final session of the convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in view of initiative legislation which probably will come before the voters at the next state election.

"If you let down the bars for professional baseball, you will then be asked to lower the barriers for prize fights," asserted Harold D. Wilson, representing the Lord's Day League, who warned against permitting any entering wedge for commercialization of the Sabbath.

The bill to permit professional sports on Sunday was upheld by the Rev. Paul A. Sterling of Melrose, a retired clergyman, who urged that the workingman who wishes to see a game of professional baseball on his only day off is as much entitled to that recreation as are the wealthy to their golf and motor.

Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, director of the New England region of the league, presented the five planks on international co-operation, efficiency in government, public welfare in government, living costs and the legal status of women, which the organization seeks to have included in the political party platforms, and encouraged the Massachusetts members to interview convention delegates on the subject.

## Petty Violations Bill Is Defeated

Massachusetts Senate Hesitates to Give More Power to Motor Registrar

Legislation designed to provide for disposal of petty motor traffic offenses in Massachusetts without criminal court record and formally met defeat in the State Senate after passage by the House of Representatives. The bill was voted down upon objections that it would give

undue authority and responsibility to the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The measure, drafted from recommendations by the Judicial Council, proposed to enforce driving regulations primarily through control of the motorist's operating license, directing police officers to report violations first to the registrar who should decide whether prosecution should be made. A second section, approved by some senators who disapproved the first, provided that penalties might be paid to the clerk of the court without appearing for trial and without a criminal record.

The Senate refused enactment also to a bill proposing to levy an excise tax on automobiles in lieu of the general property tax which has been roundly evaded by persons who do not take delivery of new cars until just after the tax date, April 1. The main point urged against the bill was that its adoption at this time might add to sentiment against the recently adopted gasoline tax and jeopardize that measure in a referendum.

Starting Taxicab Meter Involves Point of Ethics

Question Is Discussed Before National Conference of Weights and Measures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The National Conference on Weights and Measures discussed testing and calibrating all types of measures from taxicab meters to grocers' scales at its sessions here.

Interests of the taxicab passenger are not adversely affected if taximeters are driven from rear wheels instead of front, Ralph W. Smith, Bureau of Standards, said. Spinning the rear wheels of a taxicab on icy or wet streets would not cause enough over-registration to justify refusal of its installation.

The matter was important, he said, because in New York alone some \$150,000,000 annually is spent on taxicab fares. Mr. Smith said a conscientious driver should refrain from throwing his meter flag until the cab left the curb, without charging the passenger for the mileage absorbed in getting out of a snowdrift.

Increasing Gas Receipts  
W. T. Henrichson, meter inspector, Division of Weights and Measures, Texas, gave revelations of testing home electric, water and gas meters of interest to householders. In one Texas city where the city council refused a gas company's petition for an increase in gas rates, the company speeded up every meter in the city, he said, thereby increasing gross receipts about 25 per cent.

"It is impossible to calibrate and keep the meters absolutely correct," Mr. Henrichson said. In the first year of testing, he said, 20 per cent of meters were found incorrect, 16 per cent slow and 14 per cent fast. Since state inspection began, conditions have improved.

Consumers Get Benefit  
A larger number of meters are slow than fast, he said. This means they register to the benefit of the consumer. Small companies neglect their meters, he said. One company on the verge of bankruptcy was found with 25 per cent of meters which failed to register at all and a still larger percentage which failed to measure the full amount.

In another case a company substituted lean gas for rich gas so that although the meters read accurately for volume, the consumers failed to get equivalent heat. This was the same as speeding up meters about 74 per cent.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OTTAWA—The 23 universities of Canada had a total registration last year of 42,546 students—26,569 men and 15,977 women. The total registration in universities and colleges was 57,110, of which 18,376 were women. There were 4263 on the teaching staff, of which 928 were part time.

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## Tireless Fliers Ever Attracting Man's Study



A Continually Fresh Wonder Is the Bird Life of the Sea. Here Are Sea Gulls Off the New Jersey Coast. Thousands of These Birds Gather at Dawn to Meet the Returning Fishing Boats.

## What Aviation Secret Is Held by Sea Gulls in Their Flight?

As With Motionless Wings They Follow the Ships Mile on Mile, Speeding Against Strong Head Winds—Have They Yet an Essential to Teach Airplane Builders?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Chicago  
"ONE of the most wonderful things in the world," said the old seaman, "but one that most travelers never speak of is the bird life of the sea. The fact that there is no part of the ocean, no matter how far from land, where birds are not seen is remarkable when you think that they support themselves on the wing day after day and night after night without rest. That birds can swim in the water like ducks and geese is known, but it is a fact that they do not habitually do so on the open ocean. I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that they are able to make these sojourns from land because there is a secret to their flight that man has not solved."

"We know that the supporting power of the airplane is derived from its motion. The propeller drives it forward and the resistance of the air, piling up under the wings, raises it, holds it, or lowers it according to the angle at which the wings are tilted. Let the engine stop and the airplane comes down. Birds, using the same fundamental idea, derive their motive power from flapping their wings. A few land birds, notably birds of prey and vultures, have a habit of soaring, but anyone who has watched them, must have observed that this motion is a glide like an airplane coming to rest, although the bird has infinitely more finesse and control which prolongs its glide beyond the present accomplishments of any man-made machine. Observation will show also that the hawk's or buzzard's glide is accomplished the same as that of the

airplane by the loss of elevation and that after losing enough of it the bird will flap its wings for awhile till it regains it. Not so the seabird. I have watched him for hours, to determine this point.

Absolutely Motionless  
"The first time that I ever paid any attention to this phenomenon was about 20 years ago on the North Atlantic. It was in November and we were about 1600 miles out from New York for Southampton. I came on deck about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I noted that we were accompanied by a flock of birds about as large as gulls, but not similarly marked. They were hovering over the after part of the ship.

"They were so motionless as to give the impression they were suspended on invisible wires like museum specimens. Occasionally individual ones would shift their places in the formation, or go ahead of the ship, take a turn around the bow, drop astern and then come up again into their original position; all without flapping their wings, although at the time we were maintaining a speed of 14 or 15 miles an hour into a 40-mile gale. While they were astern during these excursions they would usually drop down close to the surface of the water, but they had no difficulty in regaining their former elevation near the top of the mast by the time they got back over the ship.

Flying With Motionless Wings  
"As I watched these feathered companions I made a mental calculation

that to maintain their position, relative to the ship, they must be making a speed through the air of nearly a mile a minute. What unseen force drove them? They did not flap their wings as far as I could see. It was a mystery. Determined that none of them should 'cheat' by taking a few sly flaps while on one of their tours around, I singled out one bird and watched him. I kept that one bird under surveillance till it was too dark too see him any more and never for a fraction of a second did I see him relax his wing spread or make any muscular movement other than to turn his head.

"A more impressive exhibition of this unknown power of locomotion is given by the albatross. It has a habit of following ships. I have counted 16 at one time in the company of a steamer that I was engineer of and I have never seen one of them flap its wings. The time that I made a precise observation of one of these birds was on a voyage from Naples to Balboa. It was in August, which is midwinter in that part of the world. We were 600 miles out. I came on deck one morning and saw an unusually large albatross with distinguishing marks, so that I could easily identify him. I watched him more or less all day. He would sever take a steady position as the northern birds had done. He was usually skimming the waves astern. While doing that he would skim so closely to the surface that when he made a turn, it seemed as if the tip of

the lower wing must touch the water, but it never did. He had perfect control.

When It Was Rough  
When it was rough he disappeared sometimes in the hollows between the waves, but he always reappeared just above the crest when a wave passed. This maneuver made it necessary for him to raise himself several feet in a few seconds, which he seemed to do without difficulty. At such times he rocked from side to side, keeping his body in a plane parallel to the shifting surface of the water.

"We had several nights of brilliant moonlight and I had no difficulty in following his movements after sunset. I got the deck officers interested in him. There was little to do on a lonely route such as we were on, so they were able to pay considerable attention to him night and day. Therefore, I can be reasonably certain that he never flapped his wings, or rested during the whole time he was with us, which was 13 days during which we traveled about 3000 miles.

"Can anyone explain this marvelous source of energy and how it was applied? How did he apply force to the air to move his body through it? Without the application of some force, how could he overcome gravity? He did move and he did counteract the force of gravity. He moved with the wind or against it, as he pleased. He decreased his speed or he accelerated. He raised his body or he lowered it. He did all of these things without any visible effort or muscular action.

"I have seen mosquitoes buzzing in the sunshine of northern Siberia when temperature was below freezing; I have seen butterflies fluttering under the edge of a glacier in Alaska, where the frost never goes out of the ground and the winters are terrific; and I have found lizards in the heart of the Mojave Desert, miles from any water. From all of these things and many others I knew that animal life can adapt itself to conditions and surroundings, no matter how intolerable they seem to us. Therefore, I can accept the endurance that these birds show with a certain degree of understanding.

"But when it comes to the indefinable, invisible motive power, I am faced with a mechanical fact that I cannot grasp because it goes contrary to all laws of physics. It is a marvelous thing, if anyone stops to consider it. When we understand the secret of it we shall be able to fly without engines or propellers."

Investments  
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## Andorra to Issue the First Stamps in Its History

Little Principality Exists 500 Years Before Engaging in Undertaking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—Andorra has issued its first postage stamps. Not since its reputed establishment as an independent principality by Charlemagne has such an individual and forward step been taken. Andorra comes out thereby from its Pyrenean fastness and makes its bow to the world, especially of stamp collectors, such as the principalities of Liechtenstein and Monaco and the Republic of San Marino have done. Andorra frankly anticipates its revenue will be considerably augmented as a result of its new stamps.

There are not many industries in Andorra. The men till the soil, raise grain and potatoes and tend the flocks in the valleys or lower uplands. The sale of stamps should be profitable; one wonders why it was not engaged in before.

The stamps now brought out are prepared entirely for the benefit of the principality showing views of the country. Although France has had a share in the postal arrangements of Andorra, it has been, nevertheless, a postal dependency of Spain, which explains the use of Spanish stamps in the past and now over-printed.

Ever since 1278 both France and Spain have assumed joint responsibility for the continuance and welfare of Andorra. It is under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, who receive—or whose representatives receive—the annual sums, respectively, of 960 and 460 francs. Since 1882, France has agreed pay-

ment should be made bi-annually, so that each two years three deputies of the governing council of Andorra cross into France and carry the money to the prefect of the département of Pyrénées-Orientales, who is the permanent delegate of France in dealings with Andorra.

Andorra is technically a principality, but, strangely enough, not one of its citizens is a prince. Instead, Raymond Poincaré, by virtue of his being Premier of France, is titular holder of the rank of "Prince of Andorra." Except in name, Andorra is a republic, and, in fact, is more generally spoken of as the "Republic of Andorra" than as the "Principality of Andorra." It is exceedingly democratic in its government, having for Parliament a council of 24 members, elected for four years by the heads of the families in each of the six parishes. This council nominates a "First Syndic" so called, to preside over its deliberations and in whom is vested the executive power.

NEW LIGHT TO AID FLIERS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A 10,000,000 candlepower beacon light to aid night fliers between San Diego and the East by way of Imperial Valley will be erected near here by the Standard Oil Company of California. The beacon will be illuminated at night with letters 12 feet high in neon lights.

Electric Washer  
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WILLIAM VAN  
52 Grant Street, Lynn, Mass.  
Tel. Brokers 2917-W

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## Summer Camps and Cottages

To those who wish to let or to hire Summer Camps or Cottages, The Christian Science Monitor gives an unusual resultful service.

If you want to let your camp or cottage, place an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the Monitor, for these columns are read by an appreciative audience who are planning their vacations.

When you desire to hire a camp or cottage, consult the Classified advertisements. These announcements may tell you of the very opportunity for which you are looking.

Classified advertisements are accepted by Monitor advertising representatives in many cities or by our Branch Offices.

The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON 107 Falmouth Street  
Box 6430  
NEW YORK 270 Madison Avenue  
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PHILADELPHIA 904 Fox Building  
Rittenhouse 9186  
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Catharine 3455  
KANSAS-CITY 705 Commerce Building  
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ST. LOUIS 1793 Railway Exchange Bldg.  
Chestnut 5173  
SAN FRANCISCO 625 Market Street  
Suite 7249  
LOS ANGELES 1111 New York Building  
Trinity 2004  
SEATTLE 350 Skinner Building  
Main 3904

ST. LOUIS 1793 Railway Exchange Bldg.  
Chestnut 5173  
SAN FRANCISCO 625 Market Street  
Suite 7249  
LOS ANGELES 1111 New York Building  
Trinity 2004  
SEATTLE



## ACTIVE GROWTH ISPREDICTED IN AIRPLANE FIELD

### Bank Survey Finds Manu- facture of Planes In- creasing Rapidly

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK — Aeronautical authorities expect that 10,000 airplanes will be manufactured in the United States this year, or more than four times the production in 1927, according to a survey just completed by the New York Trust Company.

The survey included a summary of commercial aviation in both the United States and Europe, and is intended to show the lines along which aeronautics are developing on both sides of the Atlantic.

In Europe, the survey declares, the extent and traffic of passenger air lines has exceeded that of the United States. This country, however, has more commercial airplanes than any European nation, and has developed its air-mail service to a hitherto unequalled degree.

Germany maintains 73 air lines, which are either controlled by or affiliated with the Luft Hansa, the study shows. These lines have received a \$6,835,000 government subsidy, it was added. German air lines carried the greatest number of passengers of any air system in 1926, according to the figures; its air lines having transported 56,268 persons during the year.

Four chief companies handle the flying in France, where a \$3,170,000 subsidy is provided, the report shows. French air passenger traffic in 1926 is given as 18,800 persons.

In Great Britain the Imperial Airways, Ltd., which was granted a monopoly by the Government, will control the aviation development until 1933, according to the survey. The Government aid to this project in 1927 and 1928 totaled \$1,200,000.

"The total number of commercial and civil airplanes in Germany, France, England and Italy is 1877— for the four countries combined. In the United States the total number of commercial and civil airplanes is 3230. There are 78 airplane factories in the four European countries. In the United States there are 103.

Production of airplanes in 1927, the survey continues, is conservatively estimated at 2363, which was twice the production of 1926. The manufacture of engines will be inadequate to meet the demand, the survey declares.

### \$100 PAID FOR NINEPENNY STAMP

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Some of the British Empire's most curious stamps—Natal's first issue—rare, as well as the plainest postage, were sold at the Chamber Lane auction rooms. "The die was made," explained a London philatelist, "and with it they simply embossed different colored papers, placing them on issue on June 1, 1857."

The prices ranged from £8 for a three penny to £100 for a nine penny and shilling stamps. In this connection it will be recalled that the plainest stamp the higher is the price. The "record stamp" of British Guiana, which sold for £7300, was set up and printed in a Georgetown newspaper office. The chief part of the design consisted of the three-masted schooner which usually decorated the head of the shipping column.

### COUNTY UNITS TO HELP MAINE TAKE INVENTORY

**AUGUSTA, Me.**—A network of county committees which will keep residents of the State in touch with the program of the Maine Development Commission and give them a part in the "stock-taking" task on which Maine is embarking, is being formed less than 48 hours after the close of the economic conference at Bangor. This important piece of organization is the first direct product of the conference.

The success of the deliberations just ended, at which 15 experts have given Maine residents their advice on the State's agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, recreation, commerce and education, has led Clarence C. Stetson, chairman of the commission, to prepare to make the economic conference an annual event.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Anna L. Dieterich, Atlantic City, N. J.  
Mrs. Julia Kessler, Orlando, Fla.  
Mrs. Pamela R. Wardlaw, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Lovina M. Waldron, Lansing, Mich.  
David S. Robb, Winnipeg, Can.  
M. C. Kossanek, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Mrs. M. C. Kossanek, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Miss Kathleen O'Connor, Bath, Eng.  
Miss Ada Mary Sewell, Bath, Eng.  
Miss Joanna E. Tappen, New Gardens, N. Y.

Miss A. Estelle Dyer, Wilmette, Ill.  
Miss Ida C. Dyer, Wilmette, Ill.  
Miss Isabelle J. Fleming, Glenview, Ill.  
Miss Gertrude Mercer, Victoria, Can.  
Miss Helen Nichol, Victoria, Can.  
Mrs. A. C. Wilks, Cape Town, S. Af.  
Miss Alice M. Hazell, Cape Town, S. Af.  
Mrs. Anna P. Kaufeld, New York City.  
Mrs. Lydia K. Horman, New York City.  
A. E. Horman, New York City.  
Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. John L. McLarn, White River Junction, Vt.  
Miss Mary E. Burroughs, Cleveland, O.  
Miss Cora L. Burroughs, Cleveland, O.  
Miss May A. Leble, Altoona, Pa.  
Mrs. Catherine French, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Mary C. van der Mey, Breda, Holland.  
Miss Marie Hissink, The Hague, Holland.  
Miss Edith Merrick, Pittsfield, Mass.  
Arthur W. Nesbit, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Miss Emma B. Bolen, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Miss Lucetta N. Hurlburt, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Louise M. Tewksbury, Toledo, O.  
Miss Laura I. Varner, Middleton, Can.  
Mrs. Alice Krebs, Lakewood, O.  
Miss Daisy Brainerd, Denver, Colo.  
Miss Ada Monk, Blackburn, Lancs, Eng.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunlop, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Harold M. Duncan, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. R. W. Bell, Walla Walla, Wash.

## Jones to Aid Lindbergh in Rail-Air Line

(Continued from Page 1)

will be the inauguration of extensive passenger transportation. Consequently, I have become actively identified with the Transcontinental Air Transport."

Although he declined to discuss the question of financial remuneration for his services with the Transcontinental system, Colonel Lindbergh declared he would receive no stock in the new company and that if he decided to own any he would pay for it.

He will continue as a director of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, he said, and for the present will make the fund offices his headquarters.

**Cross-Country Bus Line**  
While plans for a transcontinental rail and air transport system have been going forward, a route for a motor coach line from coast to coast has been in process of formation here. Announcement has just been made of an offer of stock in the American Motor Transportation Company by a brokerage firm, the company being a consolidation of numerous independent lines which, linked together, will form a route across the continent.

The company has as its nucleus the California Transit Company, W. E. Travis, its president, being chief executive also of the new holding company which will take over the operating rights of the lines which go to form the new company. The route which such a stage would follow, as indicated by the lines taken over, includes Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, following, to an extent, the route determined upon for the air-rail transcontinental lines.

The time allowed for the filing of the cases and counter-cases of the governments concerned is two months for the French Government and three months for the Brazilian Government, having regard to the greater difficulties of the latter Government in communicating with the Court. M. Bassevant, assistant adviser to the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will act for France.

### LOAN CASE GOES TO WORLD COURT

#### France and Brazil Agree to Submit Currency Dispute

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

THE HAGUE—The French Government has notified the World Court of International Justice through the French legation in this city of the special agreement concluded by the Brazilian and French Governments at Rio de Janeiro on Aug. 27, 1927, regarding the submission to the Court of a dispute as to whether coupons and bonds drawn for redemption of the Brazilian federal loans 5 per cent 1909 (Port of Pernambuco), 4 per cent 1910, and 4 per cent 1911, should be paid or refunded to the French holders in gold or in paper francs.

The time allowed for the filing of the cases and counter-cases of the governments concerned is two months for the French Government and three months for the Brazilian Government, having regard to the greater difficulties of the latter Government in communicating with the Court. M. Bassevant, assistant adviser to the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will act for France.

### WILL INVITE CANADIANS TO MUSIC CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. William Arms Fisher are leaving Boston for Quebec, where they will be guests of the Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival. They will go at the special invitation of Eustis Key, chairman of the festival, and G. M. Gibbons, musician, lecturer, and festival promoter.

As first vice-president of the National Federation of Music Clubs and convention chairman for its biennial convention to be held in Boston in 1929, Mrs. Fisher will speak and do other work in connection with that event. Mr. Fisher goes as educator and composer. Mrs. Fisher expects to visit Montreal, Toronto, and probably Winnipeg, in the interest of the Boston biennial.

### PRINCE OF WALES MAY REVISIT EAST AFRICA

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The Prince of Wales, it is announced, contemplates a tour in Africa in the autumn of this year, and is likely to be accompanied by his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester.

East Africa and Northern Rhodesia are named as regions that may be visited. Tentative inquiries have been made by the Royal Staff through the Colonial Office as to a view to finding out where motor road transport and similar facilities are available, as the Prince desires to make the tour, as far as possible, by motorcar. The date of the tour, it is explained, is contingent on the period during which the roads are suitable for motor traffic.

### MRS. MARSHALL FIELD WINS TULIP PRIZE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—The Sweepstakes Prize at the annual tulip show of the Nassau County Horticultural Society has just been awarded to Mrs. Marshall Field of Huntington, whose exhibits won three points more than those of J. P. Morgan—a close contest for the honor.

The show presented a brilliant mass of color and the flowers were considered to be excellent specimens.

### HOOVER EXPENDITURES REPORTED AT \$300,745

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—Expenditures on behalf of Herbert Hoover, listed in the Senate campaign funds committee, brought the Hoover total up to \$300,745.

Claudius H. Huston, Chattanooga and New York business man, testified as to expenditures of \$32,296.58.

### WOMAN AIDS 23 INSTITUTIONS

**PORTLAND, Me. (AP)**—Cash bequests approximating \$272,000, made to 23 public institutions and numerous relatives and friends in 11 states are included in the will of Miss Mary Woodman of this city, who leaves an estate valued at \$300,000.

## NOTE SIZE OF WASHING~DONE IN 15 MINUTES

### What a Few Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Say:

"I find it even better than you say."—Mrs. I. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

"Our washer is performing as well as 'Lindy's' plane did across the Atlantic."—A. L., Reno, Nevada.

"We are glad to welcome the little EDENETTE as a permanent member of our household. We could not be without it."—W. L., Iowa City, Iowa.

"The more I use the EDENETTE, the more enthusiastic I become. We live in a very dirty country but I find the most soiled woolen shirts, hosiery and heavy socks come out clean."—Mrs. R. T., Big Creek, California.

"I wish to thank you for your offer to demonstrate the EDENETTE clothes washer and am sending check in full payment of the machine. I may be able to interest my friends in this machine and if I do you will probably hear from some of them. To say that I like the washer is putting it very mildly. I love it."—Mrs. J. F., Amarillo, Texas.

"To me the EDENETTE is priceless in these days of servant problems. I got it in the first place for the baby's laundry, but now such things as bath towels, underwear and bath mats which are charged extra for in the public laundry are put in and 'come up smiling.' It pays to advertise a good thing in The Christian Science Monitor."—Mrs. J. H., Louisville, Kentucky.

"I am very much pleased with the washer as it fills my need perfectly. I will recommend it to others."—Mrs. J. K., Washington, D. C.

"It certainly is a useful article in any kitchen. The machine sells itself."—Mrs. E. T. N., Worcester, Mass.



1 Tub Full, 25 Miscellaneous Pieces, Large Ones in Proportion

### What a Few Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Say:

"It has proven so far very satisfactory. Since several friends have shown an interest in this machine, it might be well to have some folders which I shall distribute."—S. B. L., Ogden, Utah.

"May I tell you that we are most enthusiastic about the EDENETTE washer? It is so compact, occupying so little space in our small apartment and is such a sturdy, efficient little affair. All the odds and ends and the 'good' nappery that one does not send to the laundry are whisked clean and with little effort on my part now. Thank you for the privilege of trying it out."—Mrs. M. Van B., New York City.

"We have given the EDENETTE a couple of trout and Mrs. S. is very enthusiastic over it (it certainly does a lot of work), and we have decided to keep it."—Mr. J. J. S., South St. Paul, Minn.

"I am more than pleased with it. It fills a long felt want."—Mrs. F. H. G., Brookfield, Mo.

"I received the EDENETTE and find that it is all that you claim for it and am glad to take up a contract with you. You will have more orders from our camp because I have recommended it very highly."—M. E. K., Seattle, Wash.

"Enclosed please find my check for the EDENETTE. I am sure I am going to enjoy it."—Mrs. A. W. M., Watertown, Wis.

"I think it is the best washer for its kind and price on the market."—G. W. D., Canajoharie, N. Y.

"How do I like the EDENETTE? It is a good machine. Does exceptionally good work. For a week's wash of four or five shirts and as many pairs of socks, a couple of pairs of overalls, it cannot be excelled. I do not have to wait several days to get the wash."—J. F. B., Corvallis, Oregon.

## Here is YOUR Washing Machine

**AMAZINGLY** compact, efficient, fully guaranteed. The EDENETTE is a most revolutionary washer. No drudgery washing the EDENETTE way. A perfect washing turned out in 15 minutes right on your kitchen table or wherever convenient, without fuss, bother or slopping of suds. Think of it—you can own an EDENETTE for less than one-third the cost of the ordinary washer.

Simply drop into the EDENETTE tub an armful of clothing, pour in hot water and soap flakes, place on top containing the universal motor driven vacuum-cup, plug extension cord into any light socket. In 15 minutes clothes will be beautifully washed. Handles anything from dainty lingerie to a mattress cover. More than 1500 sold in a few months to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Many have become distributors while others have urged

friends to buy. Read some of the enthusiastic letters from EDENETTE owners and distributors.

The EDENETTE is easily carried—weighs 20 pounds. Top when inverted fits into tub, as illustrated in photograph. Store it under the table or on closet shelf.

### Send No Money

This AMAZING WASHER must be seen and used to be appreciated. We recommend that you use it in YOUR OWN home as if it were your own. If there is an EDENETTE distributor in your city or territory he will give you a complete demonstration—if not, let us ship you an EDENETTE, transportation charges paid. We want you to use it for 10 DAYS or 2 WEEKS. If you are not as enthusiastic about the EDENETTE as thousands of owners, just return it at OUR EXPENSE. No questions will be asked, you are dealing with one of the oldest washing machine manufacturers in this country.

This is the TIME and LABOR saving device you have needed. Look for your distributor in the lower panel. If we have no representative in your city mail the coupon below. Easy terms offered if you wish them. Note our offer in the coupon. Every EDENETTE is FULLY GUARANTEED.



### Distributors Wanted

We have open territory available for exclusive representatives worth \$5000 or more yearly. Many, many Christian Science Monitor readers are acting as our distributors. We are building our sales organization on a solid foundation. We want right thinking men and women, and we believe they can best be found through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. We back up

our sales organizations with consistent advertising, not only in the Monitor, but Good Housekeeping Magazine, Modern Priscilla and other publications. If you have \$300 to invest in merchandise, and you wish to establish your OWN BUSINESS, write TODAY for prospectus that outlines our interesting business opportunity in detail.

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E. O. Newman  
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# Full Text of President Coolidge's Message Accompanying Farm Bill Veto

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of President Coolidge's message vetoing the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill follows:

To the Senate:

Senate Bill 3555, called the Surplus Control Act, is in some respects an improvement over Senate Bill 4893 of the last Congress. It includes several provisions, which, if unenforced by objectionable features, would form an axis for a measure that should do much to develop stronger business organizations in agriculture. But the present bill contains not only the so-called equalization fee and other features of the old measure, but also new and highly objectionable provisions. In its entirety it is little less undesirable than the earliest measure. This position is supported by the opinion of the Attorney General, which is hereto attached.

In its essential the objectionable plan proposed here is the stimulation of the price of agricultural commodities and products thereof by artificially controlling the surplus so that there will be an apparent scarcity on the market. This is to be done by means of a board having supposedly adequate powers and adequate funds to buy and sell surplus through various agencies, governmental and private.

**Disposition of Surpluses.** The surpluses of the different selected commodities accumulated by the board are then to be sold by export and otherwise directly, or through such agencies as the board may deem necessary in making the disposition. The fund to pay the losses and other costs while at first furnished by the Government, is ultimately to be replaced and thereafter replenished from time to time by means of a tax or other charge against the producers. The theory is that the enhanced price of the commodity would enable the producers to pay the equalization fee and still reap a profit.

The recurring problem of surpluses in farm products has long been a subject of deep concern to the entire Nation, and any economical, sound, workable solution of it would command the respect and approval, but the profound gratitude, of our people.

The present measure, however, falls far short of any such desirable objective; indeed, it attempts to provide farm relief by lessening the cost of our government, it not only fails to accomplish that purpose, but actually heap even higher its burdens of political, economic and social costs, and of foreign competition.

It embodies a formidable array of perils for agriculture which are all the more menacing because they are being obscured in a maze of ponderously futile bureaucratic paraphernalia. In fact, in spite of the inclusion in the measure of some constructive steps proposed by the Administration, it renews most of more vicious and dangerous features of the McNary-Haugen bill that was vetoed last year.

This document is much altered from its previous form but its substance, particularly as to its evident ultimate effect of tending to delude the farmer with a fantastic promise of unworkable governmental price-regulation, is still as repugnant as ever to the spirit of our institutions, both political and commercial.

**Analysis of Major Weaknesses.**

A detailed analysis of all of the objections to the measure would involve a document of truly formidable proportions. However, its major weaknesses and defects may be summarized under six headings:

1. Its attempted price-fixing fallacy.

2. The tax characteristic of the equalization fee.

3. Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen.

4. Its stimulation of overproduction.

5. Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

These topics by no means exhaust the list of fallacious and indeed dangerous aspects of the bill, but they afford ample ground for its emphatic rejection.

1. **Price Fixing.** This measure is as cruelly deceptive as any disguise as governmental price-fixing legislation and involves quite as unmistakably the imposition of a despotic and attempted governmental control of buying and selling of agricultural products through political agencies as any of the other so-called surplus control bills. In fact, in certain respects it is much broader and more flagrant in its scope. The bill purports to be a measure to which price fixing might be promised as freed from the limitations fixed in previous measure.

The bill carefully avoids any direct allusions to such price-fixing functions, but there can be no doubt about its intention to impose upon the farmer and upon the consumers of farm produce, a régime of futile, deceptive experiments with price fixing, with indirect governmental buying and selling, and with a nationwide system of regulatory policing, intolerable espionage, and tax collection on a vast scale.

**Essence of Price-Fixing.** These provisions would disappoint the farmer by naively implying that the law of supply and demand can thus be legislatively distorted in his favor. Economic history is filled with the evidences of the ghastly futility of such attempts. Flat prices match the folly of flat money.

The board would be compelled to arrive in some way at the premium on the domestic price which would be demanded from the consumer, and this figure would have to be fixed in the contracts which it would make with the millers, packers, canners, spinners, and other processors. Such prices and other terms fixed in the contracts would be used by the board to calculate the surplus upon which it will base the size of the equalization fee.

This procedure is the very essence of price-fixing no matter how cumbersome and crudely camouflaged it may be. By throwing the very large resources of the Government into this operation the present bill gives the widest latitude for the most vicious temptations inherent in autocratic authority in complete command of vast industries and trades.

In previous bills definite yardsticks have been determined by which prices were to be established by the government. They are omitted from this bill, which thereby leaves almost no restraint whatever upon the discretion of the board in this respect. The present measure, therefore, has even less merit than its predecessors in this regard since it carries no limitation as to the extent of price inflation which it can undertake.

**Equalization Fee as a Tax.** 2. The equalization fee, which is the kernel of this legislation, is a

sales tax upon the entire community. It is in no sense a mere contribution to be made by the producers themselves, as has been represented by supporters of the measure. It can be assessed upon the commodities in transit to the consumer and its burdens can often unmistakably be passed on to him.

Furthermore, such a procedure would certainly involve an extraordinary relinquishment of the taxing power on the part of Congress, because the tax would not only be levied without recourse to legislative authority but its proceeds would be expended entirely without the usual safeguards of congressional control of appropriations. This would be a most dangerous nullification of one of the essential checks and balances which lie at the very foundation of our Government.

Incidentally, this taxation or fee would not be for purposes of revenue in the accepted sense but would simply yield a subsidy for the special benefit of particular groups of processors and exporters. It would be a consumption or sales tax on the necessities of life, regulated not by the ability of the people to pay but only by the requirements and expedients of various trading intermediaries.

It would be difficult indeed to conceive of a more flagrant case of the Government for the profit of a small number of specially privileged groups.

It has been alleged that these operations would be inaugurated only as a last resort, but this would be a last resort to the very thing which the board would be able to resist the pressure of the political forces which would be in a position to demand that the Government undertake the responsibility of attempting to legislate its prices above those fixed in the normal operations of the law of supply and demand.

**Bureaucracy Gone Mad.**

3. Widespread bureaucracy—unprecedented proportions—would be let down upon the backs of the farm industry.

Throughout the Nation in connection with the enforcement of this measure, thousands of contracts involving scores of different grades, varieties and varieties of products would have to be signed by the board in operation. In 1925, the 3000 or more cotton and woolen mills, and the 2700 canners, if this bill had been in operation in 1925, it would have involved collections upon an aggregate of over 16,000,000,000 units of cotton and woolen goods.

The bill undertakes to provide insurance against loss, but presumably only against reasonable and unavoidable losses. Just what this might be would involve judgment on the part of government employees, and the weight of that artificially created excess.

The annals of the industrial and agricultural world are replete with the catastrophes that have come in the wake of such attempted distortions of one of the most fundamental principles of commercial relations.

6. Aid to our foreign agricultural competitors. This measure continues as did its predecessor, a proposal to supply foreign workers with cheaper food than those of the United States and in so doing to encourage the export of our surplus, thereby encouraging both the foreign peasant, whose produce is not brought to the market, and also affording through reduced food prices the means of cutting the wages paid by foreign manufacturers.

**Attack on Industrial Strength.** The latter step would promptly impair the prosperity of our manufacturing population, which is by far the leading and most profitable market for our farm produce. It is not interested in such a development, which can only result in decreased income and in consequent decreases in food consumption in the great industrial districts.

It is surely poor business to transfer the farmer's market from the employed American workman to the latter's competitor in the low wage, slave countries across the seas, whose potential buying power and standards of living even at best are far below those of this country.

This is indeed an extraordinary process of economic reasoning, if such it could be called. Certainly it is a flagrant case of the kind of self-serving attack upon our whole agricultural and industrial strength.

By the inevitable stimulation of production the bill can only mean an increase of exportable surplus to be dumped in the world market. This in turn will bring about a constantly decreasing world price, which will soon reach so low a figure that a wholesale curtailment of production in this country with attendant demoralization and heavy losses would be certain. Where is the advantage of dragging our farmers into such folly?

Furthermore, as the board undertakes to dump the steadily mounting surplus into the world market at the low cost figures, it will come into direct conflict with the dumping and similar trade in many foreign lands which are interested in the maintenance of their own agricultural industries. We might, therefore, expect immediately a series of drastic retaliatory discriminations on the part of these consumer countries. This will drive our surplus into narrower market channels and force even further price reductions with consequent increases in the burdens of the equalization tax.

**How Farmer Would Lose.** Lastly, and most important, in connection with this aspect of the bill as an aid to our foreign competitors, the measure will inevitably devastate many of our important farm areas.

For instance, the board is expected to obtain higher prices for the American farmer for corn by removing the surplus from the home market and dumping it over our borders at a lower level of price. In other words, the hog grower in Ontario, Canada, may buy American corn at a very much lower price than the hog grower in the State of Ohio. Both being situated equally as to the European market for their pork products, we shall see immediately the migration of the Ohio hog industries across the border into Canada with consequent losses to our pork industry by this Canadian competition.

Likewise the dumping of cheaper American feeds for Dutch and Scandinavian producers of dairy products further subsidizes them in direct competition with the American dairy industry. In other words, the farmers of this measure naively submit a proposal to save the American live-stock grower and dairyman by supplying his overseas rivals with abundant feedstuffs at reduced rates. It would be difficult indeed to conceive of a more preposterous economic and commercial fallacy.

To make another illustration, our cotton manufacturing industry, which now has some 18,400,000

spindles in the cotton-growing states of 18,400,000 in the New England states has been in a precarious condition for several years. Further handicaps imposed upon it by this bill might not be disastrous, but the consequent serious crippling of our entire cotton-growing belt.

**Loss of Export Markets.** Under this bill it would be quite conceivable that foreign mills could obtain American cotton for prices substantially less than those paid by domestic mills. Foreign mills could ship cotton goods to this country in spite of the tariff since the equalization fee in this measure is not applied to cotton fabrics.

Furthermore, foreign mills would undoubtedly capture our existing export markets for the 600,000,000 square yards which we ship abroad annually, valued at over \$75,000,000. The very serious hardships thus inflicted upon the nearly 500,000 wage earners in the cotton manufacturing industries and the consequent loss of our export market for farm produce, as well as of the raw cotton in the mills, would be indeed a tragic if not disastrous episode.

All of this assumes that the foreign countries will permit the carrying out of the plan, but many of those countries are interested in the production of their own agricultural industries and will not hesitate to resist the dumping of our surplus, however dumping laws to prevent such undue depression of their own markets.

Furthermore, the bill includes a provision to institute discriminatory measures in favor of our competitors by way of retaliation. The markets for our surplus would thus be limited if not totally obstructed.

To stake the future prosperity of American agriculture upon the caprice of foreign governments acting under such hostile impulses is altogether too hazardous.

Many of the objections urged in my former veto message apply with even greater force to the present bill. Good purpose would be served, however, by repeating them in detail.

**New Objectionable Features.**

The bill now under consideration also includes objectionable features not found in the one of the last session.

The present measure would authorize the board to insure co-operative associations against price declines and require the members as well as the members to bear the cost under the so-called non-profit insurance. All producers would be compelled not only to bear the risk of the few, but also to insure the cost and share the consequences of bad management.

We all believe in sound co-operation; the Government has done so in the past and I have recommended additional steps for its encouragement; but no system of insurance should be established for the favoritism contemplated under the name of "non-profit insurance" which would be of lasting benefit to agriculture.

This bill also provides that the equalization fee, collected on any agricultural surplus, shall be paid to the United States shall in addition be collected on importations of that commodity. This provision would do the following:

1. Regulate foreign commerce for the equalization of prices.

(2) Nullify the tariff provision of the tariff act that tariff rates shall be based on differences in cost of production here and abroad, so far as that provision relates to agricultural products.

An effort has been made to create the impression that the proposed bill is an important concession to my recommendations for the control of agricultural surplus. It has been emphasized that the loan provision is what this administration has recommended and that loans to co-operative associations for the control of crop surplus constitute one of two alternatives, with the equalization fee the other alternative.

It is said that the alternative will be tried first and that the equalization fee will be resorted to only if the loan provision should prove inadequate.

It becomes apparent, however, upon careful study of the present bill and of the supporting committee reports that these alleged alternatives can afford no real test of any plan of the kind I have recommended.

The board is authorized to invoke the tariff provision only upon finding three facts:

(1) That there is or may be during the ensuing year a seasonal surplus of the requirements for orderly marketing or in excess of the domestic requirements.

(2) That the surplus is or may be during the ensuing year a seasonal surplus of the requirements for orderly marketing or in excess of the domestic requirements.

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(2) Nullify the tariff provision of the tariff act that tariff rates shall be based on differences in cost of production here and abroad, so far as that provision relates to agricultural products.

An effort has been made to create the impression that the proposed bill is an important concession to my recommendations for the control of agricultural surplus. It has been emphasized that the loan provision is what this administration has recommended and that loans to co-operative associations for the control of crop surplus constitute one of two alternatives, with the equalization fee the other alternative.

It is said that the alternative will be tried first and that the equalization fee will be resorted to only if the loan provision should prove inadequate.

It becomes apparent, however, upon careful study of the present bill and of the supporting committee reports that these alleged alternatives can afford no real test of any plan of the kind I have recommended.

The board is authorized to invoke the tariff provision only upon finding three facts:

(1) That there is or may be during the ensuing year a seasonal surplus of the requirements for orderly marketing or in excess of the domestic requirements.

(2) That the surplus is or may be during the ensuing year a seasonal surplus of the requirements for orderly marketing or in excess of the domestic requirements.

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meistic requirements for the commodity. It is true there has been an increase in prices and purchasing power of agricultural products. Many important farm products have increased rapidly in price in recent months. Nor should we overlook the fact that our farmers have made noteworthy progress since 1921 both in the purchasing power of their products and in the output per worker in agriculture.

The latter is the result of improved methods and equipment, and is in keeping with the fundamental cause of American prosperity—high productivity per worker. Moreover, we should avoid the error of seeking in laws the causes of the ills of agriculture. This mistake leads away from a permanent solution, and serves only to make political issues out of fundamental economic problems that cannot be solved by political action.

In conclusion, if the measure is enacted one would be led to wonder how long it would be before producers in other lines would clamor for similar "equalizing" subsidies from the public coffers. The lobbyists of Congress would be filled with emissaries from every group of distressed industry demanding similar relief of a burdensome surplus at the expense of the Treasury.

Since we plunged into the futile sophistries of such a system of wholesale commercial doles for special groups of middlemen and contributors at the expense of farmers and other producers, it is difficult to see what the end might be.

**His Hope for Agriculture.** I have believed at all times that the only sound basis for further Federal Government action in behalf of agriculture would be to encourage its adequate organization to assist in building up marketing agencies and facilities in the control of the farmers themselves.

I want to see them undertake, under their own management, the marketing of their products under such conditions as will enable them to bring about greater stability in prices and less waste in marketing, but entirely within unalterable economic laws.

Such a program, supported by a strong protective tariff on farm products is the best method of effecting a permanent cure of existing agricultural ills.

Such a program is in accordance with the American tradition and the American ideal of self-reliance, maintenance of private initiative and individual responsibility, and the duty of the government to be charged when it has provided conditions under which the individual can achieve success.

Both unwillingness and inability to do my part in legislation along the lines suggested in my last annual message, with which many of the provisions of this bill are now in harmony, may be enacted, but this bill embodies substantially all of the objectionable features which I have pointed out in my message.

I could not endorse.

I am therefore obliged to return Senate Bill 3555, entitled "An Act to Encourage a Federal Farm Board to Aid in the Orderly Marketing and in the Control and Disposition of the Surplus of Agricultural Products in Interstate and Foreign Commerce" without my approval.

(CALVIN COOLIDGE)

**Burdens that Would Ensur.** Moreover, the equalization fee and the non-profit insurance would enable the board to insure them against decline in the market price and against the consequences of bad management in merchandising their products, and to compel producers of the commodity—members and non-members—to pay for the insurance.

These inducements are surely sufficient to insure unwillingness of the co-operative association to accept the first alternative.

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**See Bad Consequences.** While agriculture has been depressed in many countries since the World War, the severity of the agricultural depression in the United States is not comparable.

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# Architecture Theaters Musical Events

## What About Piccadilly Circus?

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

AT ANY time during the last two or three years, the hungry journalist—and for that matter all the rest of the world—when at a loss for a subject has turned gratefully and almost automatically to the new Regent Street. Every newspaper has reviewed it in some aspect. The historian with his pile of reference books has gossiped brightly (and with all the correct quotations) about Nash and the Prince Regent and Carlton House, while the architect, from the same books and a few others, has also trotted out his Nash, and added his Norman Shaw, and Bloemfield, and even Abraham.

The town planner, the social reformer, the merchant, all have had their say about it, and the print sellers have filled their windows with early Victorian lithographs of boys and others. All tastes have been catered to: the pessimistic and romantic have filled columns with lamentations over a vanished Bohemia, and have even gone so far as to deplore the disappearance of a colonnade that was proved impracticable as long ago as the roaring forties of the nineteenth century. The optimist, with an undoubted belief in the quality of his own generation, has had no harder task than to rave about it. Still, he does exist and has his views on the new street, and like all the rest he gave them to the world.

Finally it was all finished. The last ray in the Quadrant was filled, and the King and Queen, driving down it in state, officially "opened" a thoroughfare that had never been closed—an appropriate ceremony for a street that, starting at a point which is not circular, contains a "new gallery," which is not a gallery but a cinema, and is overlooked by a half-timber Tudor building constructed of "Georgian" brick, which is not circular, and the ordinary reader, to whom the "new" Regent street had become simply "Regent street," and architecture a thing of no great importance, was again able to read his newspaper without the annoyance of having to skip what he thought might turn out to be more or less highbrow articles of no interest to him.

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## Architecture

cannot be left to chance and the old happy-go-lucky ways. There are all kinds of difficulties—difficulties of ownership and of long leases, some only recently extended—but none of them are insuperable and none should be allowed to interfere with the supreme task of making Piccadilly Circus worthy of itself and of the idea that the words stand for in the thoughts and affections of most English people. To do this the circle must be square—more or less—entrances must be made to conform and rough corners tidied up, and the elevations treated to correspond with Sir Reginald Blomfield's scheme for Swan & Edgar's and the other buildings. It is a drastic proposal, but a necessary one, and The Times deserves gratitude for focusing attention upon it.

In working it all out there are many points to be considered. One of them—and a very important one—is touched on in a letter by Trystan Edwards, well known as a thoughtful writer on architecture.

He questions the wisdom of employing Portland stone for the walls of buildings surrounding an open space which should be as bright and gay as possible, both by day and by night.

Portland stone gives no reflection, and he therefore advocates the facing of the new buildings on the north and east sides of Piccadilly Circus with painted stucco. But he goes even further than this, and would paint the new Swan & Edgar's, the new Criterion and the "County Fire Office" a similar tone.

It is a bold thought, but none the worse for that. On a bright sunny day in London in spring or summer no material looks gay or more kindly than freshly painted stucco, and at night nothing lights up so well. When one remembers the blackness which is the inevitable fate of Portland stone in certain aspects, one cannot help wondering whether after all a walling that necessitates repainting at regular intervals is not the right one for many kinds of London buildings.

Anyhow, between them The Times and Trystan Edwards have called attention to two very interesting and important matters: with regard to the first there can be no doubt—Piccadilly Circus must be brought into order. About the second there will be differences of opinion. It is an important question which concerns you quite a good deal—if you live in London, or even if you only come to London now and then—and not so very architectural after all. So which do you vote for—Portland Stone or Painted Stucco?

What is to be done on the other sides? That is the question which The Times is asking. Not for many years has Piccadilly Circus been a Circus except in name. Shapeless and incoherent, it has been subjected to every form of ill-treatment and abuse, which has finally culminated in the "vulgarity" of the illuminated signs now adorning it. For long the old "County Fire Office," Swan & Edgar's and one other block stood as the only gentlemen among their squalid neighbors—relics of a day before chaos came—and of these the "County Fire Office" alone remained unspotted to teach the value of repose and of good teaching—lessons sadly needed and neglected by the rest of the Circus.

In those days the task of bringing decency into that hurly-burly seemed hopeless, but now that some kind of order has crept into two sides of it it is clear that the rest of the Circus

Recent London Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Among recent concerts the six recitals constituting Harold Samuel's Bach Week loom large.

The public knows well the unique nature of Mr. Samuel's playing. Therefore, day after day Eolian Hall was filled with intent listeners.

Yet however well they know Harold Samuel's playing, they were somewhat fresh to be found in his interpretations. This week he has played from memory five of the Partitas, five of the Suites, 23 of the Inventions and Fugues, four Chromatic Fantasias and Fugues, the "Italian" Concerto, and a number of shorter pieces and encores.

That alone is a remarkable feat, but the real wonder is in the nature of the interpretations. These are never stereotyped; each piece, large or small, is approached with complete absorption in the expression of its individuality. Neither does Harold Samuel's own individuality become stereotyped; his apprehension of Bach advances steadily. To say that all his performances are equally fine would not be true. Even great artists have their variations within certain limits. But the aggregate of his Bach is extraordinary.

Bach, however, is susceptible of many approaches. Nothing could have been in sharper contrast to Harold Samuel's intellectual intimacy with the dazzling (or was it jazzing?) Bach of Jean Wiener and Clément Doucet. These artists specialize in what are called "novelty piano duets," and are described as being "famous all over Europe for their clever and fascinating synopses of two pianos." One had thought Wiener's fame rested on somewhat firmer foundations—but maybe England is not Europe.

Recital for Two Pianos

In any case the artists came to spread their conquests further by a recital for two pianos in Wigmore Hall. It supplied the scherzo to the symphony of the week's concerts. Like many players wishing to perpetrate jazz, Wiener and Doucet invoked Bach for a send-off—rather as the ancient Romans sacrificed to the gods when about to do something the latter would have thoroughly disapproved. In this case the propitiation resulted in Bach's Concerto in A for two pianos, played with the

uncanny precision of a pianola, and the unceasing whirl of jazz—and somehow it was all very jolly and exhilarating. Not orthodox Bach, yet a fresh glimpse of this gigantic genius, and this reply: The his only. Later in the recital listeners were treated to Doucet's jazzed version of some of Chopin's best known works. The parody was as poor as the taste. Portions of the audience protested to find it funny. As to the authentic jazz compositions selected, not much can be said for as musical inventions. "The Man I Love," by Gertrude Stein, came nearest to genuine constructive ideas, and three South American dances were very slick and chic.

But in place after place Wiener and Doucet fascinated one by the contrast between their immobile figures and their speeding rhythms. Right! they are extraordinarily clever at their job. But one wonders what price they have paid for it. First, perhaps, an instinct for synchronization has replaced that for ensemble—their Bach playing hints this. Second, the relentless beat of jazz has stamped out the subtle interplay of stresses belonging to rhythm—as their failure to get the right "swing" in a Strauss Valse indicated. Lastly, their style, clever though it is, becomes monotonous. No horizons here. The recital was like a good gallop in a squirrel cage.

Claire Croiza

French mentality possibly demands less striking contrasts than the English. Such a singer as Madame Claire Croiza personifies the French power to extract lovely effects from limited means. At her London debut (described in these columns not long ago) she confined herself to those modern French songs for which she is famous. On May 3 in Wigmore Hall, she gave a recital which showed clearly as before her exquisite art in the interpretation of Debussy, Ravel, etc., and revealed

her limitations where old music is concerned. She is too much the "discuss" to excel in classical bel canto.

The Royal Philharmonic Society ended its season with a program queerly put together—probably from a desire to combine Schubert with the specialties of the conductor, Sir Hamilton Harty. Thus the Royal Hunt and Storm from "Les Troyens" by Berlioz preceded and "Ein Heldenleben" by Strauss succeeded Schubert's Symphony in C major.

The juxtaposition hardly flattered Berlioz and Strauss, though it prevented a well polished performance of the symphony. "Heldenleben," the best played thing, sounded as if it had taken Big Bear's chair at rehearsal. Schubert and Berlioz do not fit well into those of Midding and Little Bear.

M. M. S.

On Record

Auguries of the Schubert Centennial: Master of Song via Strings

THE centennial of Schubert seems to be bringing no such widespread observance as did the Beethoven Centennial a year ago. Perhaps the actual anniversary, which falls next November, will bring appropriate musical activities from orchestras, string quartets and singers. It is interesting to note, however, that at least one group of music-makers has not been inactive in observing the Schubertian Centennial. From the files of the Columbia Company, the enthusiasts of string music may extract one or two choice recordings. First in musical significance and in excellence of registration is the playing of the quintet in A major, the so-called "Forelle" quintet. These disks were made in England for the Masterworks series, and the players are John Pennington, violin; H. Waldo Warner, viola; C. Warwick Evans, violoncello; Robert Cherwin, contrabass, and Ethel Hobday, piano. There are five disks.

The first movement, Allegro vivace, beams with a smiling lyricism. There is a deft instrumental balance and interplay. Here the listener discovers a lavish outpouring of sheer melody interwoven through the different instruments. A gay, sprightly charm decorates a

zestful performance by these players, at least three of whom are known on both sides of the Atlantic. The Andante is songful, long phrased, and expressive. In it, for brief moments, there is a glittering overlay of pungently clear piano notes on the suaver string tones. And throughout, melodiousness is scattered. The Scherzo offers contrasting liveliness. It is brisk and frisky. A biting tone lends incisiveness and vigor. A sharp, flickering charm dominates this lighthearted bit.

Next follows the loveliness and grace of the "Forelle" tune, to which succeed manifold variations. The exquisitely wrought theme is announced with simplicity and apt instrumentation. In turn, the different instruments give out the melody, as the variations progress. The tonal embroideries flash in and out in a musical texture which owns charm as well as technical dexterity. Every shade of musical meaning is evolved as the variations slip by. The players lavish on this movement, one of the finest bits of composition in chamber music literature, all the care it deserves. The Finale marked Allegro giusto, has a light, graceful opening. There is nothing darkling in this music. Sheer gaiety, a surface brightness, glitter for the listener. One hears the exuberance of Schubert in his gayest, lightest and most brilliant mood. The music sparkles as it runs by in the work of a genius pouring his loveliest melodies and most luscious grace into a composition unmarred by a single measure of sham or pretense.

When the Schubertian music had

A WOODCUT BY E. WARNER



Courtesy of Art in Australia  
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When the Schubertian music had

run its course, there remained one side of disk unused. On this, the London String Quartet have registered the Andante Cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D major. The familiar measures sound forth with a suave and velvety warmth, in a masterly performance.

These same players have also recorded some Schubert. A single disk unrolls the C minor "Batz" Quartet. It is done in a brilliant, spirited version, with clear, accurate registration. Delicacy and verve decorate the slighter sections, while pungent tonal strength affirms the heavier portions. Rhythmic emphasis and an upswerving, resonant close lend flavor to this brief but effective recording.

C. S.

## Theatrical Notes

"Quinn's," a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell, is now being given at the Pasadena Community Playhouse. Coming presentations include "Much Ado About Nothing," in modern dress and "Just Suppose," a comedy by A. E. Thomas.

E. H. Sothorn and Cyril Maude may make lecture tours in the United States next season.

Florenz Ziegfeld states the Universal film version of "Show Boat" will not have the score of the musical comedy version for accompaniment.

Winthrop Ames Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company will give its 75th performance on Friday night, May 25, in the Davidson Theater, Milwaukee, when "The Mikado" will be sung. At that time, "The Mikado" will have been presented by the company 167 times. "Iolanthe" 331 times and "The Pirates of Penzance" 202 times. After a week in Richmond, Va., under the auspices of the Richmond News-Leader, and a fortnight in Boston, Mass., the company will end its season.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## REDS GAIN ON CHICAGO CUBS

Take Firm Hold on League Leadership—Cardinals Regain Third Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	22	15	.595
Chicago	22	15	.595
St. Louis	21	16	.568
New York	18	13	.581
Brooklyn	18	14	.564
Pittsburgh	17	15	.529
Boston	11	20	.355
Philadelphia	6	24	.200

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 4, New York 3.  
New York 4, Brooklyn 0.  
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).  
Philadelphia at Boston (postponed).

Cincinnati gained a runner hold on the leadership in the National League by defeating Pittsburgh, Wednesday, while the second-place Chicago Cubs were idle. This leaves three clubs that have now lost 15 games—Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The New York Giants divided two games with Brooklyn, but they forced them down from third to fourth place, 2 percent points behind the Cardinals. The Giants, however, are only two games from first place, as they have lost only 13 games, the lowest number of any team in the circuit.

Taking their fourth game from Pittsburgh in the five-game series, 4 to 3, the Cincinnati Reds forced the champions farther away from the first division. Cincinnati matched Pittsburgh each time it scored, and in the tenth inning scored the winning run. In the first inning, Pittsburgh counted once and the Reds did likewise. Again in the eighth and ninth innings Pittsburgh scored only one run, while the Reds scored twice. The winning run came in the ninth inning, when the Reds scored twice. The winning run came in the ninth inning, when the Reds scored twice.

New York outdid Brooklyn in both games of a double-header, but managed to win only one of the contests, the second, 4 to 0, losing the opener, 4 to 2. Brooklyn's victory in the first game and Boston's victory in the second kept them tied in pitcher's records with six victories apiece. The Superstar, who has pitched seven games this season, and had a record of 10 wins and 10 losses, was the star of the game. He pitched a complete game, allowing only one run, and struck out 10 batters.

In the second game, Boston allowed only four hits, the second time that he has done that against Brooklyn this season. It was his first shutout of the year, however. He had for his rival, Elliott, who has pitched some brilliant games this season, and had a record of 10 wins and 10 losses. He pitched a complete game, allowing only one run, and struck out 10 batters.

AT CINCINNATI  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1  
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1

Batteries—Luque and Pichard; Hill and Smith; Goch, Hensley, Umpire—Mages, Klem and McCormick—Time—2h. 5m.

AT BROOKLYN  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 7 1  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 2

Batteries—McWeeny and Henline; Henry, Chaplin, Faulker, Umpire—Hogan and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpire—Pharm, Stark and Quigley. Time—2h. 15m.

AT CINCINNATI  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1  
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1

Batteries—Luque and Pichard; Hill and Smith; Goch, Hensley, Umpire—Mages, Klem and McCormick—Time—2h. 5m.

AT BROOKLYN  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 7 1  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 2

Batteries—McWeeny and Henline; Henry, Chaplin, Faulker, Umpire—Hogan and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpire—Pharm, Stark and Quigley. Time—2h. 15m.

AT CINCINNATI  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1  
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 13 1

Batteries—Luque and Pichard; Hill and Smith; Goch, Hensley, Umpire—Mages, Klem and McCormick—Time—2h. 5m.

AT BROOKLYN  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 7 1  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 2

## Stanford Is Favored to Win Intercollegiate A. A. A. Title

Battle for Individual Places Promises to Be Extremely Keen in Some Events—Barnes and Carr to Meet in the Pole Vault

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. CHAMPIONS	Year	Points
1926—Princeton	25	25
1927—Columbia	30	30
1928—Columbia	35	35
1929—Harvard	40	40
1930—Harvard	45	45
1931—Harvard	50	50
1932—Harvard	55	55
1933—Harvard	60	60
1934—Harvard	65	65
1935—Harvard	70	70
1936—Harvard	75	75
1937—Harvard	80	80
1938—Harvard	85	85
1939—Harvard	90	90
1940—Harvard	95	95
1941—Harvard	100	100
1942—Harvard	105	105
1943—Harvard	110	110
1944—Harvard	115	115
1945—Harvard	120	120
1946—Harvard	125	125
1947—Harvard	130	130
1948—Harvard	135	135
1949—Harvard	140	140
1950—Harvard	145	145
1951—Harvard	150	150
1952—Harvard	155	155
1953—Harvard	160	160
1954—Harvard	165	165
1955—Harvard	170	170
1956—Harvard	175	175
1957—Harvard	180	180
1958—Harvard	185	185
1959—Harvard	190	190
1960—Harvard	195	195
1961—Harvard	200	200
1962—Harvard	205	205
1963—Harvard	210	210
1964—Harvard	215	215
1965—Harvard	220	220
1966—Harvard	225	225
1967—Harvard	230	230
1968—Harvard	235	235
1969—Harvard	240	240
1970—Harvard	245	245
1971—Harvard	250	250
1972—Harvard	255	255
1973—Harvard	260	260
1974—Harvard	265	265
1975—Harvard	270	270
1976—Harvard	275	275
1977—Harvard	280	280
1978—Harvard	285	285
1979—Harvard	290	290
1980—Harvard	295	295
1981—Harvard	300	300
1982—Harvard	305	305
1983—Harvard	310	310
1984—Harvard	315	315
1985—Harvard	320	320
1986—Harvard	325	325
1987—Harvard	330	330
1988—Harvard	335	335
1989—Harvard	340	340
1990—Harvard	345	345
1991—Harvard	350	350
1992—Harvard	355	355
1993—Harvard	360	360
1994—Harvard	365	365
1995—Harvard	370	370
1996—Harvard	375	375
1997—Harvard	380	380
1998—Harvard	385	385
1999—Harvard	390	390
2000—Harvard	395	395
2001—Harvard	400	400
2002—Harvard	405	405
2003—Harvard	410	410
2004—Harvard	415	415
2005—Harvard	420	420
2006—Harvard	425	425
2007—Harvard	430	430
2008—Harvard	435	435
2009—Harvard	440	440
2010—Harvard	445	445
2011—Harvard	450	450
2012—Harvard	455	455
2013—Harvard	460	460
2014—Harvard	465	465
2015—Harvard	470	470
2016—Harvard	475	475
2017—Harvard	480	480
2018—Harvard	485	485
2019—Harvard	490	490
2020—Harvard	495	495
2021—Harvard	500	500
2022—Harvard	505	505
2023—Harvard	510	510
2024—Harvard	515	515
2025—Harvard	520	520
2026—Harvard	525	525
2027—Harvard	530	530
2028—Harvard	535	535
2029—Harvard	540	540
2030—Harvard	545	545
2031—Harvard	550	550
2032—Harvard	555	555
2033—Harvard	560	560
2034—Harvard	565	565
2035—Harvard	570	570
2036—Harvard	575	575
2037—Harvard	580	580
2038—Harvard	585	585
2039—Harvard	590	590
2040—Harvard	595	595
2041—Harvard	600	600
2042—Harvard	605	605
2043—Harvard	610	610
2044—Harvard	615	615
2045—Harvard	620	620
2046—Harvard	625	625
2047—Harvard	630	630
2048—Harvard	635	635
2049—Harvard	640	640
2050—Harvard	645	645
2051—Harvard	650	650
2052—Harvard	655	655
2053—Harvard	660	660
2054—Harvard	665	665
2055—Harvard	670	670
2056—Harvard	675	675
2057—Harvard	680	680
2058—Harvard	685	685
2059—Harvard	690	690
2060—Harvard	695	695
2061—Harvard	700	700
2062—Harvard	705	705
2063—Harvard	710	710
2064—Harvard	715	715
2065—Harvard	720	720
2066—Harvard	725	725
2067—Harvard	730	730
2068—Harvard	735	735
2069—Harvard	740	740
2070—Harvard	745	745
2071—Harvard	750	750
2072—Harvard	755	755
2073—Harvard	760	760
2074—Harvard	765	765
2075—Harvard	770	770
2076—Harvard	775	775
2077—Harvard	780	780
2078—Harvard	785	785
2079—Harvard	790	790
2080—Harvard	795	795
2081—Harvard	800	800
2082—Harvard	805	805
2083—Harvard	810	810
2084—Harvard	815	815
2085—Harvard	820	820
2086—Harvard	825	825
2087—Harvard	830	830
2088—Harvard	835	835
2089—Harvard	840	840
2090—Harvard	845	845
2091—Harvard	850	850
2092—Harvard	855	855
2093—Harvard	860	860
2094—Harvard	865	865
2095—Harvard	870	870
2096—Harvard	875	875
2097—Harvard	880	880
2098—Harvard	885	885
2099—Harvard	890	890
2100—Harvard	895	895
2101—Harvard	900	900
2102—Harvard	905	905
2103—Harvard	910	910
2104—Harvard	915	915
2105—Harvard	920	920
2106—Harvard	925	925
2107—Harvard	930	930
2108—Harvard	935	935
2109—Harvard	940	940
2110—Harvard	945	945
2111—Harvard	950	950
2112—Harvard	955	955
2113—Harvard	960	960
2114—Harvard	965	965
2115—Harvard	970	970
2116—Harvard	975	975
2117—Harvard	980	980
2118—Harvard	985	985
2119—Harvard	990	990
2120—Harvard	995	995
2121—Harvard	1000	1000
2122—Harvard	1005	1005
2123—Harvard	1010	1010
2124—Harvard	1015	1015
2125—Harvard	1020	1020
2126—Harvard	1025	1025
2127—Harvard	1030	1030
2128—Harvard	1035	1035
2129—Harvard	1040	1040
2130—Harvard	1045	1045
2131—Harvard	1050	1050
2132—Harvard	1055	1055
2133—Harvard	1060	1060
2134—Harvard	1065	1065
2135—Harvard	1070	1070
2136—Harvard	1075	1075
2137—Harvard	1080	1080
2138—Harvard	1085	1085
2139—Harvard	1090	1090
2140—Harvard	1095	1095
2141—Harvard	1100	1100
2142—Harvard	1105	1105
2143—Harvard	1110	1110
2144—Harvard	1115	1115
2145—Harvard	1120	1120
2146—Harvard	1125	1125
2147—Harvard	1130	1130
2148—Harvard	1135	1135
2149—Harvard	1140	1140
2150—Harvard	1145	1145
2151—Harvard	1150	1150
2152—Harvard	1155	1155
2153—Harvard	1160	1160
2154—Harvard	1165	1165
2155—Harvard	1170	1170
2156—Harvard	1175	1175
2157—Harvard	1180	1180
2158—Harvard	1185	1185
2159—Harvard	1190	1190
2160—Harvard	1195	1195
2161—Harvard	1200	1200
2162—Harvard	1205	1205
2163—Harvard	1210	1210
2164—Harvard	1215	1215
2165—Harvard	1220	1220
2166—Harvard	1225	1225
2167—Harvard	1230	1230
2168—Harvard	1235	1235
2169—Harvard	1240	1240
2170—Harvard	1245	1245
2171—Harvard	1250	1250
2172—Harvard	1255	1255
2173—Harvard	1260	1260
2174—Harvard	1265	1265
2175—Harvard	1270	1270
2176—Harvard	1275	1275
2177—Harvard	1280	1280
2178—Harvard	1285	1285
2179—Harvard	1290	1290
2180—Harvard	1295	1295
2181—Harvard	1300	1300
2182—Harvard	1305	1305
2183—Harvard	1310	1310
2184—Harvard	1315	1315
2185—Harvard	1320	1320
2186—Harvard	1325	1325
2187—Harvard	1330	1330
2188—Harvard	1335	1335
2189—Harvard	1340	1340
2190—Harvard	1345	1345
2191—Harvard	1350	1350
2192—Harvard	1355	1355
2193—Harvard	1360	1360
2194—Harvard	1365	1365
2195—Harvard	1370	1370
2196—Harvard	1375	1375
2197—Harvard	1380	1380
2198—Harvard	1385	1385
2199—Harvard	1390	1390
2200—Harvard	1395	1395
2201—Harvard	1400	1400
2202—Harvard	1405	1405
2203—Harvard	1410	1410
2204—Harvard	1415	1415
2205—Harvard	1420	1420
2206—Harvard	1425	1425
2207—Harvard	1430	1430
2208—Harvard	1435	1435
2209—Harvard	1440	1440



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Silence, or Solitude, or the City

EVER since there has been a society to get into or to get away from, two streams of humanity have been moving in opposite directions, one of them making eagerly toward the citadels of the Four Hundred and the other heading with equal determination toward the wilderness. It is true that the second group is much less numerous than the first, but if you look closely I think you will see that those who compose it make up by their intelligence for anything they may lack in numbers. One of the reasons why I think this, no doubt, is the fact that I happen to belong to the second group myself, but any disinterested bystander would certainly agree that the hermits and solitaries among whom I march are at any rate more independent than many of those in the other group, and that each has chosen his present course not by imitation but by careful thought. As a matter of fact, however, there are no disinterested bystanders to decide the question, for every one of us is marching in one column or the other.

Until recent years there have always been hermitages, or suitable sites for them, sufficient to supply the demand. Looking back over the three thousand years in which we can trace such things, one is amazed to find what an easy time the hermits of the past have had in their search for solitude. The Brahmin gentleman of the Vedic period, when his time for retirement from the world arrived, simply walked up the nearest mountain and established himself under the most eligible tree. Antony, the fugleman of all the Egyptian hermits, strode a few miles into the desert from Alexandria and—there he was. The Anglo-Saxon hermit Guthlac found a commodious swamp which was exactly designed to keep the rest of the human race at a distance and the famous Sir Guy of Warwick retired from his foreign travels, in a cliff-cave only two miles from the home where his wife and children were waiting for him patiently all the while. Thoreau's hermitage was not much more than a mile from his own back door.

But whether it be that we are more exacting or that the available places for hermits are used up, we find the quest for a lodge in the wilderness a very different thing nowadays. There are still some good woods left in India, no doubt, and the Sahara desert still looks roomy on the map, but in the United States, thinking that there ought to be something nearer home. Where, then? The marshes are mostly drained, the few desirable cliffs are for the most part being used for advertising purposes, and as for Verdun Pond—well, I have considered that carefully and have come to the conclusion, for various reasons, that it will no longer do. Pictures to yourself, therefore, a host of potential hermits who are at present merely marking time, or worse still,

lolling in city offices, making money, writing essays, and the like. And in the meantime the need for solitude, or at any rate their need for it, seems to grow more imperative day by day. The railroad made them long for seclusion as they never had before, the telephone intensified that longing, the automobile confirmed it, and now comes the radio to cap the climax, yet there seems to be no place in which these "modern improvements" can be escaped. Everyone else is being cared for in these days and every other need is being anticipated, but where is one to find what they want, but what of those who would like to go in for a little silence? It is true that there are comparatively few, but are minorities to have no rights whatever? O ye philanthropists and public benefactors who are seeking a worthy cause—

But, no, I have no wish to make the situation seem worse than it is; and besides that, no true hermit would ever be quite contented in a hermitage that had been found and provided for him as an act of charity. The fact is that during a search which has extended now over a good many years and miles I have come across a few places in which I think I could set up as a hermit with content. My present hesitation is partly in making a choice among them, for they are very different. While I am thinking exclusively of any one of them it seems the only possible choice, but then there flashes across the screen of memory a vivid picture of one of the others, and I begin to hesitate, and to postpone.

What would you say, now—of course I am addressing potential hermits only—to a little cabin built entirely of boulders and brook-stones, standing beneath a sycamore beside a rushing stream in a gorge of the Catskills mountains? Would that interest you at all? The foot-path that leads to it winds a long mile among the greasewood bushes and the yucca plants after leaving the trail above before it reaches the stream. So that your profoundest meditations would be lulled and lapped all year long only by the sound of the water and of the leaves. And then, and then, I should not succeed in the attempt and in the second because if I should succeed even partially it would not be fair to those who have never seen that pool and that stream and who would have no hope of seeing them. But at least you may have my assurance that you would find them satisfactory. And then there are the oaks of the canyon flowers, of the wild grapes that blossom there all year through, and of the sweet fern. Finally there is the silence that underlies all the music of wind and water, and the buttressed by the mountain walls, deep as the earth beneath you and reaching clear to the stars. How strange it is, how incomprehensible, that I should be writing of this secret place six thousand miles away instead of living there! How we procrastinate, even we potential hermits, and put up with second-best!

And yet it is little things, on something more like the human scale, that come closest to the human heart. Those California mountains get to be a little overwhelming when one has had no other company for a few weeks, and one begins to long for the comfortable and companionable hills of the East. To think of this is to remember Connecticut, and more precisely, a long headland of rock running for miles beside her central river. There are maples there. How could I ever think to do without maple trees? Also there are thrushes in their season—a quite indispensable equipment for any hermitage of mine. The fact that there is as yet no hermit's house is an advantage, since it leaves me free to build my own and so to make room for ten thousand books and perhaps—why not?—for two chairs. I hope it will not seem inconsistent for me to mention as another advantage that Connecticut is a more deeply humanized place than the California mountains, because it has been used longer and has been true to our human needs. There is excellent solitude to be had in Connecticut, as I know from pleasant experience.

And so there is on the South Downs of England, inside the ancient earthwork of Chantbury Ring, which was constructed a good ten thousand years ago by men of whom we know nothing, there is a company of gigantic beeches that are always talking night and day in the breeze that comes steadily from the sea. Two dew-ponds, also the work of prehistoric men, crown the neighboring heights. You look out from that lofty place over many a mile of sweeping downs, you see a score of villages and many winding roads, but there is no sound there except the low incessant sound of the leaves. Your thoughts go ranging back as you lie there under the beeches, across one hundred centuries of human experience, for the place is a solitude of time as well as of space. It has the quiet that only long years can make, and all that it needs for its completion is a hermit's hut and a hermit who could hear and understand and give thanks for that great stillness.

Which of these three shall I choose? Or would it be better to choose none of them but to stay on here in London, which is itself an almost perfect solitude, enjoying them all in memory, and perhaps a little also in hope.

## Barter

What will you give for an apple bloom—  
A ribbon, a coin, a gem?  
What will you give for an apple bloom  
Dew wet on its fragrant stem?

What will you give for an apple bloom  
With all of the things it means?  
The violet and the thrush's song  
And the stream where the willow leans.

The green-gold loveliness of dawn  
Where the meadow blossoms peep.  
The butterfly and the honey bee  
Where sweets of the wildwood steep.

The winds that come from the bluest sky  
That ever a springtime blest,  
And the fair young leaves on the orchard bough  
That cradles a downy nest.

All these belong to the apple bloom—  
What will you give me, pray?  
A ribbon, a coin, a gem—  
I shall barter it not today.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

## In the Row

Early morning in the Row, when the riders gallop with the sunshine and the golden leaves. Before-breakfast-time, with the keen edge of happiness whetted to the full, and every little hoof tingling to the touch of the loose tan, and every proud nostril quivering to the scents of morning. Groomed to perfection; dapple-gray, piebald, roan, deep brown, with necks arched, and tails cocked, the cream of London's stables. Here they stand, waiting impatiently with ears alert, by the ancient stone mounting-blocks, for their riders; and then up and away, dodging the shadows, heading westward in swift, noiseless flight.

And now, something slow, ponderous, lumbering, making its way heavily up the far side of the track, a great cart drawn by a great horse, its massive hoofs sinking into the soft earth at every step. Its blinkers flapping drowsily, its dusty gray mane lying in tangled confusion about its deep neck. It takes no heed of the riders as they flash by; it plods slowly along, its head beating time to its stride. "O duty, on duty," it seems to say, and flicks its ear at a fly. The cart is spraying the loose surface and laying the dust. It is making the early morning ride more enjoyable for many, for the weather has been dry.

And then, through the trees on the far side of the Row, following in the wake of the cart, comes a small cavalcade, three riders abreast, followed by two more in uniform. The old horse has done what the others could not do—he has prepared the way for the King.

## Belley on Its Hilltop

As for the place itself—well, sometimes a town or countryside seems laying itself out to make a good impression. Belley did that for us. We came on what Ireland calls a "pet day" between two rainy ones: everything was washed and shining, no dusty haze over the clean wholesome sunlight. The town was full of beautiful houses. . . . And where there was space: tree-lined boulevards and a central place, a converging point of streets irregularly radiating with a pleasant fountain; and up beyond the hotel a high level plateau, planted with trees of great age, not pollarded, but close enough set for their branches to interlock and give complete shade. They call it the promenade: and at the end beyond the trees is an open terrace from which the ground falls steeply, and you look out north and east to the engirdling mountains. For Belley, standing more than one thousand feet over sea-level, covers the top of a hill surrounded by steep valleys; and beyond these valleys mountains shut it in, yet not so closely but that the eye has full range. Away north was the Grand Colombier, beyond Virieu-le-Grand from which we had come: east of that one could see a long recession of rising peaks and ridges, clear yet vaporous; but beyond them all, up against the blue, there jutted one tiny triangle of pure solid white. We did not need to be told it was Mont Blanc. It would have been blotted out from the picture without lessening the beauty of all that enchanting line and colour, yet it added keenly to the . . . delight; it placed us in Europe: it helped us to orient ourselves; and until I have got my bearings I never feel happily at home. That was part of the effort which Belley made to receive us graciously; as, if to make us feel we had been privileged, we never saw Mont Blanc again.

Yet I think that first evening was even more beautiful when, straying out after dinner, we sat again on the terrace and saw the mountains bathed in plum colour, grape colour, and all the tints that run from deep purple to palest blue: till suddenly behind the mountain, to the east, there was a sharp glint, the moon, quivering like quicksilver, began to be pushed up into the sky. It was too dramatic; and as she mounted, obliterating all the twilight colour by her brilliance, we were forced to think of some elderly dramatic star insisting upon a concentration of limelight in her determination to dazzle. And when an overgrown planet followed in attendance at the exact distance which a theatrical artist would have designed, we simply turned our backs upon the meretricious display and went back among the splashed and dappled plane-tree columns, fantastically overreached, to our hotel. STEPHEN GWYNNE, in "In Praise of France."



A Trafficker in Honey. From an Etching by Helen Forman.

MISS FORMAN is a young etcher, but her work has received recognition by the South Side Art Association of Chicago and the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts where such prints as her "Budding Apple" and "Pekin Puppies" have been exhibited. An inquisitive kitten, a philosophic toad, and some delicate beauty of Queen Anne's Lace. This shift of allegiance is justified by another Chicago etcher-poet, Bertha Jacques, in her lines:

"Call not that roadside common  
That wears with simple grace  
Upon its dusty shoulders  
White drifts of Queen Anne's  
Lace."

## What the Highland Dweller Gains

The various action of trees rooting themselves in inhospitable rocks, stooping to look into ravines, hiding from the search of glacier winds, reaching forth to the rays of rare sunshine, crowding down together to drink at sweetest streams, climbing hand in hand among the difficult slopes, opening in sudden dances round the mossy knolls, gathering into companies at rest among the fragrant fields, gliding in grave procession over the heavenward ridges, nothing of this can be conceived among the unweaved and unvaried felicities of the lowland forest; while to all these direct sources of greater beauty are added, first the power of redundancy—the mere quantity of foliage visible in the folds and on the promontories of a single Alp being greater than that of an entire lowland landscape (unless a view from some cathedral tower); and to this charm of redundancy, that of clearer visibility—tree after tree being constantly shown in successive height, one behind another, instead of the mere tops and flanks of masses, as in the plains; and the forms of multitudes of them continually defined against the clear sky, near and above, or against white clouds entangled among their branches. Instead of being confused in dimness of distance.

To this supremacy in foliage we have to add the less questionable supremacy in clouds. There is no effect of sky possible in the lowlands which may not in equal perfection be seen among the hills; but there are effects by tens of thousands, forever invisible and inconceivable to the inhabitant of the plains, manifested among the hills in the course of one day. The mere power of familiarity with the clouds, of walking with them and above them, alters and enlarges our whole conception of the baseless architecture of the sky; and for the beauty of it, there is more in a single wreath of early cloud, pacing its way up an avenue of pine trunks, than in all the white heaps that fill the arched sky of the plains from one horizon to the other. And of the nobler cloud manifestations—the breaking of their troublous fringes, than in all the white heaps that fill the arched sky of the plains from one horizon to the other. And of the nobler cloud manifestations—the breaking of their troublous fringes, than in all the white heaps that fill the arched sky of the plains from one horizon to the other. And of the nobler cloud manifestations—the breaking of their troublous fringes, than in all the white heaps that fill the arched sky of the plains from one horizon to the other.

## Among the Dyaks

Another important industry among the Dyaks is their basketry and mat-making. In no line of Dyak activity is there greater variety of products manufactured. Baskets of many sizes, shapes, kinds and textures are made; for their uses are so extensive and various. Mats of many kinds are also required . . . sleeping mats, dining mats, as well as those on which to dry the padi rice, and the triangular, tent-shaped affairs that serve as umbrellas.

The heavier plaiting is mostly done with rotan, which can be split into almost any number of strands of cane. Finer and softer work is made from pandanus leaves, especially where lightness of weight is a desideratum. The finest, softest specimens are made from the leaves of the fan palm, which is as flexible and light as the finest rotan. Sleeping mats that are to be carried on a trip, as well as umbrellas, are made from the fan palm material, for the reason that when so made they are very light to carry and can be rolled into small compass.

The collection and preparation of the rotan is done exclusively by the men, but the making of the mats, hats and baskets is done by women. This rotan cane work and mat-making requires but two crudely made tools—a punch for spreading the rotan strands so that a new one may be inserted, and a hook for pulling the strands through the openings made by the punch.

It has been said that if you take away bamboo and ironwood you take away the Dyak's home. It can just as truthfully be said that if you take away rotan you take more than half the articles that are indispensable to a Dyak's existence. Without rotan plaiting there would be no sleeping mats, no seat mats, no sash boxes, no baskets, no braided rotan for cords and ropes, and no thread for use in dressmaking.

Pottery of good design and practical utility is made by the Dyak women, with much labor and great patience. Suitable clay is found only at very few places along the Mahakam River. It is first thoroughly dried, then powdered on the rice bowl, after which it is carefully sifted. It is then dampened and thoroughly mixed and kneaded with rice chaff, which is added to increase its cohesiveness, just as hair was formerly used by us in mixing plaster for the interior walls of houses. The next step is the rolling of this mixture into sheets like dough for pie crust or from which to cut biscuits. These sheets are formed and fashioned into pottery shapes over round stones, and placed in the hot sun to dry and bake. They are glazed by dusting powdered resin over the entire surface, after which they are placed in a crude charcoal oven. This homemade pottery serves well as cooking utensils, but it allowed to stand too long in water they fall apart and crumble.

Boat building is a very necessary industry among the Dyaks. Next to their concern for food, shelter and clothing, the construction of boats is the largest skillful industry of the productive labor of these jungle people. Every family desires to have at least one boat of its own. Without a boat they are practically helpless. Not all Dyak men are equally capable of selecting a suitable tree trunk from which to make a canoe. Nor do all the men of the tribe possess the same proficiency in fashioning a boat after the log is selected. There are, in every tribe, some men who are expert canoe builders, and to them is delegated this work. The successful boat builder is a most honored craftsman in any Dyak kampong.

The tree selected depends on the type of canoe desired. For plying between the rice-field and the home only a small light boat is required, but it must be of firm wood, since for daily use it dare not be easily put out of commission, thereby causing great inconvenience. Boats for long journeys must be larger, very sturdy, with staunch bottoms for encountering the rapids and the rocky river beds, whirlpools and waterfalls. . . .

For the majority of boats the redoubtable ironwood is used. Aside from its natural durability, ironwood is impervious to insects and other organisms that feed upon wood. In a warm climate this is an important consideration. . . . For daily use the boats are from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and twenty-five to thirty inches wide, while the great war boats are from sixty-five to eighty-five feet in length and are also hewn out of one piece of timber, i. e., a single log.

It can be readily seen that the manufacture of a boat, especially one of the larger ones, is too great an undertaking for one man. After selecting the tree from which it is to be made and cutting the straight trunk to the required length, it must be taken to the water's edge. . . . It is, therefore, necessary that the man who essays to construct a boat have the help of others among his friends and relatives. The number required to assist depends on the size of the contemplated craft, and other circumstances such as the distance it must be dragged over land in order to reach the river.

Because of the time, as well as the number of men, required for such a project, the building of a boat usually takes place during the interval between the planting and rice harvest, for then the men can sojourn in the woods for days, engaged in this enterprise, without too great inconvenience. Those rendering assistance regard their labor as loaned, and consider it a debt of certain number of days' work to be returned in kind when circumstances make it necessary. This is much like the arrangement that is used to obtain among farmers in connection with threshing and other kinds of rural labor requiring a number of "hands," where exchange of days' work with one another was customary. —WILLIAM O. KROHN, in "In Borneo Jungles."

## Willow Girls

The willow trees, before they leaf. Are little girls  
With hair all neatly brushed,  
Holding their young arms  
High above their heads,  
Waiting for fairy partners of green.

To be plucked carefully  
Over their petticoats of gold.

DOROTHY ROWE.

## Inn Parlors

How cozy they are—these little parlors in wayside inns! The friendly ejaculations of the wag-at-the-wall clock; the brightly colored almanacs; the large pictures taken from the London weeklies, portraying a fashionable wedding; the huge shells and faded photographs on the mantelpiece; the quaintly contrived map like that of the Roman legion, worked in colored threads by the daughter of the house; the well-rubbed Windsor chairs; the likeness of Beaufort or Gladstone that looks down upon you serenely as you sit at meat. And then the one small row of books in the recess—"The Prince of the House of David," "Marmion," "The Lamplighter," "Queechy," "Sandford and Merton," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Saint's Everlasting Rest." They are all old friends. May they yet live long in the land! —HERBERT W. TOMPKINS, in "In Constable's Country."

## Flowers as Messengers of Divine Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

FLOWERS preach to us if we will hear. It is the listening Solomon in all his glory that even reveals itself like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

Solomon, the wisest and most sumptuously rich king of ancient times, heard in his pleasant garden the prophetic voices of the "rose of Sharon" and the "lily of the valleys," and, in his "song of songs," likened the grace and purity of these flowers to that nature which, in the ages to come, should be revealed in the healing ministrations of Christ Jesus and his followers.

At the advent of Jesus in the little town of Bethlehem of Judea, peaceful fields, bleating flocks, and brightly shining stars formed a natural background for the lowly manger; and heavenly voices made the night glorious. How much Christ Jesus delighted in the sweet things of nature may be gleaned from his sayings and parables in which he referred to trees, flowers, birds, or animals. The desert gave solitude and the hills gave sanctuary to this great Teacher, who said concerning himself: "Flowers have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." The Psalmist and other Scriptural writers have spoken of the "flower of the field" as a symbol of the brevity of human life; but Christ Jesus saw the flowers as clothed in exquisite loveliness, and knew that beauty, being immortal, is never expressed. Seedtime and harvest he likened into a wonderful parable containing great spiritual truths; even the stones of the temple cried out their warnings to him, and stormy seas grew calm under his firm rebuke, "Peace, be still."

No more beautiful picture of Christ Jesus has been given than that recorded in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, showing the natural setting for his first memorable sermon. "Ascending the mountain, he went up into a mountain; and when he was set, his disciples came unto him." In fancy one can see the partly wooded slopes of those Galilean hills, see Jesus as he notices the birds and wild flowers around him, and feel the tenderness of his words while he turns thought away from self-contemplation to the comforting assurance of God's protecting care as shown in the simple things of hill and dell. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow," quietly argues the Master:

## Swe-e-e-e!

It is all so surprisingly simple. Not even a ladder is needed.

One steps onto the cool hole roof; thence to the woodshed roof, and from there over the eaves of the house roof to the roof ridge, and a few steps thence to the chimney. With a piece of discarded quarter-round molding to which a shingle is nailed one gently scrapes the inside of the square chimney flue.

The chafeline of the wee but an' ben makes a prodigious do-about the soot; but it is after all a very simple ceremony compared with the days, which both these amateurs can recall, when they used to be told "tomorrow the sweep is coming."

The stage was always set for a very early sweeping, for one had usually to wait the good pleasure of the sweep. How romantic and mysterious a character he seemed to be with his bundled brooms and bags for the soot. Even before the nursery had been swept, and his master in "Water Babies," country nurses had told strange tales of sweeps and their boys. The air of mystery and strangeness was intensified for the small people by the fact that they did not actually see these sooty gentry at their task. The children were usually sent out into the garden, where from a cogen of vantage they would watch anxiously for the appearance of the brush from out the chimney pots. How exciting it was when it came forth with a whir that caused a small black snowfall.

English sweeps, even in big towns, did not, as one recollects, wear the strange headgear assumed by their American cousins, whose tall hats seem to suggest a continental European influence.

There were to be a street in London, in northern Chelsea or thereabouts, where lived a large tribe of sweeps bearing the same surname but having separate businesses. In London, by the way, instead of waiting at street corners, sweeps who were not important enough to be sought out at their places of business would make the rounds of a neighborhood. Their strange-sounding call was of the modern Calls of London, like that of the water-cress vendor, the rag-and-bone man and many other itinerant merchants, not forgetting the bell of the muffin man.

Before radiators and electric heating have done away with the chimney pots, making the sweep just another tradition, the artist's brush should celebrate that of the sweep. A sketch might make a worthy plate of one of these sable saronaders awakening the maids from their slumber on the top floor at five o'clock in the morning.

The sweep's ladder is something like that of the Roman legion, broom's jointed handle being bound in a bundle, the circular brush surmounting all. Swe-e-e-e! One can in imagination hear him now in his call, astonishing as that of his cousin by color the coal man, whose manner of calling his wares it is quite impossible to reproduce in mere print. (Phonograph records should be made of some of the contemporary London cries.) How the teeth gleamed in the wide-opened mouth in contrast to the sooty face, reminding one of a hunt-leop minstrel. Swe-e-e-e!

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## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, and illustrations or other material should be addressed to—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year, \$10.00. Three months, \$2.25.

Six months, \$4.50. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly should send their orders to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:

14 pages Domestic Foreign

15 to 24 pages 6 cents 3 cents

25 to 30 pages 8 cents 5 cents

31 to 36 pages 10 cents 7 cents

37 to 42 pages 12 cents 9 cents

Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 25 c. or fraction.

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TRADE VOLUME  
OF CANADA IS  
SHOWING GAINSBusiness Trend Distinctly  
Upward—Steel Output Up  
—Foreign Trade Lower

OTTAWA, May 24.—The trend of business in Canada is distinctly upward, and all signs appear to indicate continued and increased prosperity. The dollar volume of business during the last couple of weeks has shown substantial increase, and a cheerful feeling generally has been inspired by the advent of more favorable weather.

The optimistic sentiment has been reflected in trading on the stock exchanges. While the movement on the Montreal Exchange at the beginning of last week was more easily affected by the volume of sales increased each day and toward the end of the week the market gave an impressive display, with a strong tone exhibited by the leaders.

## Records on the Exchange

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Montreal Exchange showed several new high records. The sales for the last week, April 30, 1928, amounted to 13,417,204 shares, as compared with 6,257,094 shares in the preceding year, being an increase of 6,460,110 shares or nearly 100 per cent. Sales of bonds showed an increase of \$3,587,653 at \$20.75.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, a stronger feeling developed in the market for cattle and sheep, with steers ruled 25 cents to 50 cents a 100 pounds higher than the previous week, which was attributed to the keener demand from butchers and packers, and the smaller offerings.

A strong feeling also developed in the market for hogs, with a demand to the somewhat limited supply, and the keen competition between packers and butchers to purchase the available stock. Prices advanced an average of 50 cents to 60 cents a 100 pounds, as compared with the previous week. Sales of small lots, and packers made at \$1.10 a 100 pounds for straight loads, while some sold at \$1.15 to \$1.20 a 100 pounds.

## Retail Trade Good

There was a general advance in butter prices last week. Sales of Eastern Townships No. 1, pasteurized creamery butter, were made at 34 1/2 cents a pound, No. 1 unpasteurized at 33 1/2 cents a pound, and No. 2 pasteurized at 33 cents a pound. Domestic trade conditions are generally good. In retail lines there is a steady and increasing demand for the principal staple commodities, such as flour, dry goods, millinery, footwear, and men's and women's wearing apparel show moderate gains.

Wholesalers report that delivery of spring lines has been virtually completed. Confidence in the future in mercantile circles is stimulated by the steady increase in industrial activity, notably in the production of iron and steel, and in the building trades.

For the four months of the current year ended April, the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings was 414,153 tons, an increase of 28 per cent over the 320,659 tons produced in the corresponding period of last year and 59 per cent over the 260,000 tons reported for the first four months of 1927.

## The Automotive Industry is Working at Full Pressure

The plants producing parts and accessories are very busy, and some announce extensions and the establishment of new factories.

## Foreign Trade Declines

The foreign trade report for April shows that exports were valued at \$25,975,000, as compared with \$27,300,000 in the like month last year. The decline is largely accounted for by the outward movement of wheat, which fell from 20,000 bushels to 8,000,000 bushels. Imports in April were valued at \$7,471,000, as compared with \$7,427,000 in April last year.

Within a very few days all wheat in the Prairie provinces will have been sown. In all branches of agriculture the weather has been ideal, with temperatures so moderate that work has been carried on with a minimum of discomfort. As the result of abundant moisture, there is a greater acreage of summer fallow being seeded this spring than ever before.

According to a report issued recently by the Ontario Department of Mines, the value of the output of metallic production in that province during the first quarter of the current year reached \$15,847,790, an increase of \$1,122,236 over the total for the corresponding period of 1927. Gold, silver and nickel all contributed to the improved results, but the production of silver showed the largest increase, which was 30 per cent over the output of the first quarter of 1927.

A feature of the bank clearings for the week ended May 18 was that the Montreal clearings exceeded \$200,000,000, and were \$30,000,000 ahead of those of the like period last year. Clearings in Toronto and Winnipeg also showed substantial increases.

## GRAIN MARKET

## SHOWING GAINS

CHICAGO, May 24 (P)—Influenced by persistent hot, dry weather northwest, wheat values scored early new upturns today. Announcement of exceptionally good flour business with Europe overnight cleared also as a bullish factor.

Opening bids to be higher, wheat afterward showed material further gains. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise stronger, with corn starting to off to 1/2 cent higher, and provisions establishing a general advance.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1928, 105 1/2; December 1927, 105 1/2; December 1928, 105 1/2; September 1929, 105 1/2; July 1929, 105 1/2; October 1929, 105 1/2; November 1929, 105 1/2; December 1929, 105 1/2; January 1930, 105 1/2; February 1930, 105 1/2; March 1930, 105 1/2; April 1930, 105 1/2; May 1930, 105 1/2; June 1930, 105 1/2; July 1930, 105 1/2; August 1930, 105 1/2; September 1930, 105 1/2; October 1930, 105 1/2; November 1930, 105 1/2; December 1930, 105 1/2; January 1931, 105 1/2; February 1931, 105 1/2; March 1931, 105 1/2; April 1931, 105 1/2; May 1931, 105 1/2; June 1931, 105 1/2; July 1931, 105 1/2; August 1931, 105 1/2; September 1931, 105 1/2; October 1931, 105 1/2; November 1931, 105 1/2; December 1931, 105 1/2; January 1932, 105 1/2; February 1932, 105 1/2; March 1932, 105 1/2; April 1932, 105 1/2; May 1932, 105 1/2; June 1932, 105 1/2; July 1932, 105 1/2; August 1932, 105 1/2; September 1932, 105 1/2; October 1932, 105 1/2; November 1932, 105 1/2; December 1932, 105 1/2; 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## Odds and Ends

**Plotless Airplane**  
A Los Angeles man is building a  
plotless airplane which he proposes  
will fly from Los Angeles to New  
York without an occupant—being  
controlled entirely by radio operated  
from a second plane flying a half  
mile behind.

**Louisville Courier-Journal:** In  
the days when "shooting all  
around" cost only 45 cents cash  
at the crossroads blacksmith  
shop, horseshoe pitching was not  
among the fashionable sports,  
but now when horseshoes are  
purchased in the stores for sev-  
eral dollars a pair, the old coun-  
try pastime is becoming popular.

**American Gold in Canada**  
Canadians welcome American tour-  
ists: the latter left with the former  
\$276,288,140 last year.



**FIRST TOPPER**  
The wearing of the first silk hat in  
London was reported in 1797.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** The  
greatest advance of the movies  
has been in the art of photog-  
raphy, which may explain why  
the hero's clothes remain per-  
fectly dry after he has been  
through a heavy rainstorm.

**Hugo's First Tragedy**  
Victor Hugo composed his first  
tragedy, "Irtamène," when he was 12  
years old.

**Louisville Times:** When a mo-  
torist finds that the steering  
wheel is beginning to wear out  
his vest, then it is time for him  
to again take up walking.

**The Nightingale**  
The nightingale sings only two  
months in the year.

**Arkansas Gazette:** It may be  
that "he also serves who only  
stands and waits," but not in a  
cafeteria.

**Installation Buying**  
Approximately two-thirds of auto-  
mobile sales are on the installment  
plan.

**Milwaukee Journal:** What this  
great and glorious and growing  
country really needs is less straw  
voting and more real voting.

## The Monitor Reader

1. What notable step has been made toward peace?—Editorial..... 10  
2. How many distinguishable colors can be produced?—Odds and Ends..... 10  
3. What new books are there for children?—Bookman's Holiday..... 10  
4. What is the annual history of the Lodge of Antiquity of Montreal, Canada?—News of Freemasonry..... 10  
5. How may a religion be detected as a counterfeit?—Sayings..... 10  
6. How may sewing on heavy materials be made easier?—Fashions and Crafts..... 10  
7. What is the derivation of "romance"?—A Word a Day..... 10  
8. How was it proved that garagemen do not always necessarily over-charge tourists for repairs?—Sundial..... 10  
9. How many American theaters have been wired for "talking photo-plays"?—Editorial..... 10  
10. Where was "the night brighter than the day"?—News Section..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED  
IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Antipodes

Those who live on the opposite side of the earth are the antipodes. Also the country of those who live diametrically opposite may be so called.

This is a Greek word, composed of two parts, anti (ant), "opposite or against," and pod (pous), "foot," hence something exactly opposite or contrary. Plato, who understood that the earth was round, having accepted the teachings of the Greek astronomer, Thales, who lived at least 200 years earlier, used this term to describe those whose feet are opposite to ours, thus living on the opposite side of the globe.

There is a singular form, an-ti-pode, first syllable accented, which has been formed in the English, and which is recognized by various dictionaries as meaning one of those on the opposite side of the earth, but the best authorities prefer to use "antipodes" for anything exactly opposite or contrary.

An-ti-pod-ee emphasizes the second syllable. Sound the a as in am, l as in till, o as in obey, e as in eve. The final s sounds like z.

"Sydney, Australia, is the antipodes of Buenos Aires."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## —A Thought for Today—

YESTERDAY is but a dream, tomorrow is only a vision, but today well-lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day.  
—SALUTATION TO THE DAWN, FROM THE SANSKRIT

## In Lighter Vein

## None Too Good

"What do you think of his ten-  
nin'?"  
"Oh, I think he's singularly bad  
in doubles and doubly bad in sin-  
gles!"—Passing Show.

## Agreeable

Elderly Negro (stopping man on  
street): "Can yo' all help an old man  
out?"  
Man: "But charity begins at home,  
you know."  
Negro: "All right, sah! Thanks,  
I'll be roun' at yo' house dis ebe-  
nin'."

## In the Bough

Poor Golfer: "These links are ter-  
rible!"  
Caddy: "We're not on the links,  
sir. We left them an hour ago."



Everybody's Weekly  
Well-known violinist does a little log-  
sawing for his wife.

**Getting Satisfaction**  
Old railway carriages are adver-  
tised as suitable for garden huts.  
Many confirmed late-risers, says the  
Humorist, are buying them for the  
sheer thrill of strolling leisurely  
down the garden and obtaining a cor-  
ner seat.

**New Facts Needed**  
"Where is that barber who worked  
this next chair?"  
"He's taking a course in a ladies'  
sewing circle, so he can converse  
with the fair patrons!"—Boston  
Globe.

**Or a Colonel**  
Dick: "So Jim refused the cap-  
taincy of the football team. I didn't  
know he was so modest."  
Harry: "It wasn't modesty exactly  
—you see, he wanted to be major!"—  
Detroit News.



**Seeking Another's Good**  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
A SMALL boy here had been sav-  
ing all his pennies for a ticket  
to hear the noted pianist, Pader-  
ewski. When the great day finally  
arrived, he proudly bore his treas-  
ures to the ticket window to obtain a  
cheap seat, only to find he hadn't  
brought enough money!

Bursting into tears, he fled, but  
was stopped by a kind hand and a  
voice telling him it was all right,  
there was a seat for him.  
Several in the large audience that  
evening looked and wondered at one  
small attentive boy sitting all alone  
in a front box. Even the pianist noted  
and bowed to the young enthusiast.  
And somewhere in that audience the  
music must have sounded especially  
sweet.

**Reciprocity**  
TWO men had gone for an outing  
up into the lake country in north-  
eastern Nebraska according to an  
article in the Modern Woodman sent  
in by Miss L. B. Montgomery City,  
Mo. About 9 one evening they found  
a little house, and inquired if they  
might be furnished lodging for the  
night. After some hesitancy, the  
woman of the house suddenly bright-  
ened and prepared a good supper,  
then made up a feather bed for them.  
In the morning a breakfast was  
awaiting them, and the woman's  
son hopped up the spring wagon to  
take them on their way. The  
lodge pin which one of the men  
wore had done it! When the woman's  
husband had passed on some time  
before, members of the lodge had  
done much for her, she said. This  
repayment of kindness was commu-  
nicated to the lodge when the men  
returned to the city, and the lodge  
at once voted to take care of the  
woman. A home was bought for her  
in the city, and the boy was put  
through school.

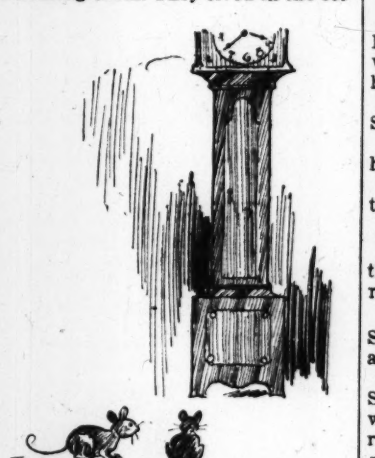
**A Courageous Act**  
"AS COURAGEOUS an act as  
day," is the way the Times-Union  
summed up Mrs. Lorraine Hetzel's  
recent experience. The clipping from  
the New York paper kindly furnished  
by Mrs. B. M. F. recounts how Mrs.  
Hetzel, while driving her heavy  
sedan, was seen to turn abruptly  
and drive careering down a steep 40-  
foot embankment in order to avoid  
the possibility of running down a  
woman who suddenly appeared on  
the street with a baby carriage. Al-  
though her car was demolished when it  
crashed into a freight car, the  
driver was rewarded for her fine  
deed by being spared any untoward  
consequences personally.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## The Mouse and the Clock

ONCE upon a time there were  
two young mice whose names  
were Squeak and Squeak. For  
all young mice have the same name,  
which saves their fathers and mothers  
a great deal of trouble when it comes  
to naming them. They lived in the cel-



"I'd like to Run Up That Clock Just  
Once," Said Squeak.

lar of a fine house, and all day long  
they kept close in the cellar, so that  
none of the family that lived upstairs  
ever saw them at all. But at night  
they sometimes came upstairs and  
ran about and played. Mr. and Mrs.  
Mouse had a grand old clock in the  
hall where nobody else would have  
thought to look for it, and so, when  
everybody else in the fine house had  
gone to bed, the young Mouses could  
come upstairs through this nice hole,  
and it was just the same as if they  
owned the whole house.

When little children are in bed  
then little mice come out to play.  
They love to play at night instead  
of playing when it's day.

They play "Leap-Frog" and "Hidey-Go,"  
"Hop Scotch," and other merry games.  
And some there are, mice only know  
their funny, mouse-like names.

The people who lived in the house  
suspected there were some mice liv-  
ing in it, too, but they were unable  
to find the nice hole.

Now there was one thing that Mrs.  
Mouse had told Squeak and Squeak  
not to do, and that was they must  
not annoy the Grandfather clock that  
stood in the hall.

"Run and jump and play, my chil-  
dren," said Mrs. Mouse, "but do not  
annoy Grandfather clock. He is a  
fine old gentleman, so you must not  
annoy him. And nothing annoys him  
more than to have a mouse run up  
him."

Now both Squeak and Squeak were  
good children, but they were differ-  
ent, as children so often are. After  
what his mother had said, it would  
never have occurred to Squeak to  
run up the clock. But what his  
mother had said made Squeak's  
brother Squeak very curious as to  
what the clock would do if it was

## A Presidential Test for Juniors

1. What President was called  
"The Father of His Country"?  
2. What President was called  
"The Firm Federalist"?  
3. What President was the  
"Writer of the Declaration of In-  
dependence"?  
4. What President was called  
"The True Republican"?  
5. What President was called  
"The Poor but Spotless President"?  
6. What President was called  
"The Old Man Eloquent"?  
7. What President was called  
"The Fighting President"?  
8. What President was called  
"The Hero of Tippecanoe"?  
9. What President was called  
"Old Rough and Ready"?  
10. What President was called  
"The Great Emancipator"?  
11. What President was called  
"The Silent President"?  
12. What President was called  
"The Rough-Rider President"?  
Key to "Word Chess" published  
May 17:  
Evil, vile, vell, live.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The new neighbor and I  
have become very good  
friends, so today I de-  
cided to see if I couldn't  
get the two bones I have  
buried in his hedge.

Just as I was beginning  
to dig, though, someone  
called me and I looked  
around and there stood  
the new neighbor!

"Come here," he said, and I  
trotsed over to him, expect-  
ing to get a good scolding.

But would you believe it?  
He just tossed me an old  
ball that he had found in  
his flower bed and told me  
to take it to my Boss!

Wow! What a relief!



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The World Court Works On

AN ORDINARY session of the World Court will begin at The Hague on June 15. An extraordinary session began on February 6 and ended on April 26. It was the thirteenth session since the Court's first meeting on Jan. 30, 1922. At the session which has recently ended the Court gave an advisory opinion on the jurisdiction of the Courts of Danzig and handed down a judgment on the status of primary schools in Polish Upper Silesia. There are several cases on the docket for consideration at the June session, but their preparation may not be complete and arguments may be postponed. The free zone dispute between France and Switzerland is to be decided, but as the agreement to submit the case to the World Court was only ratified by the French Senate a few weeks ago, a judicial determination may be delayed. The case involving Belgium's treaty with China is also to be heard. France and Brazil are parties to another case.

There is nothing spectacular about the work of the World Court, but it is for that reason no less important. The fact that the work of the World Court proceeds slowly and has only a limited "news" value makes it all the more necessary for political observers to watch the judicial machinery at The Hague. During the first five years of its existence—from 1922 to the end of the twelfth (ordinary) session on June 16, 1927—the Court handed down eleven judgments and fourteen advisory opinions. Summaries of these decisions are given in a recent World Peace Foundation pamphlet, "The World Court, 1922-1927." The author is Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School, probably the most distinguished and authoritative American interpreter of the League of Nations and the ancillary organs authorized by the Covenant.

Mr. Hudson's pamphlet includes all relevant facts and documents, and should have a wide circulation. He gives a brief and clear explanation of the origins of the World Court. He sets down the chronology of the Court from the appointment in 1920 by the Council of the League of Nations of a committee of jurists to draft the statute of a court. An appendix enumerates the states which have signed the Protocol, the states which have signed the Optional Clause, the reservations made by signatory powers, the revised rules of the Court, and the names of the judges. A second appendix gives documents on the relation of the United States to the World Court.

They end with the final act of the Conference of States Signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This conference was held in Geneva on Sept. 1, 1926, and formulated its views on the reservations which the Senate had attached to the resolution of adherence to the Protocol. Since that time no further action has been taken. Senator Gillett's resolution, now pending in the Senate, proposes that further negotiations be undertaken and that an attempt be made to see whether a reservation on advisory opinions cannot be drafted which will be satisfactory both to the United States and to the other powers adhering to the World Court.

### Foreign Literature in Japan

THE development of a roving disposition on the part of the present-day writers of Japan, a development of but the past few years, cannot but mean that the Japanese reading public is to benefit from their travels. Japanese artists, musicians and educators have been frequent visitors to, and students in, the United States and Europe ever since Japan rejoined the nations of the world, but heretofore Japanese literary men have remained at home. Foreign literature has influenced them to an extent, it is true, but largely through translation and indirect contact. Dickens, for instance, can never wield the power over a Japanese writer who has not stirred before the streets of Tokyo or Kyoto that he can over that one who has been so fortunate as to roam among the courts of the Temple or to dream along Adelphi Terrace.

The English-speaking world takes a just pride in the belief that its literature has much to offer to those speaking another tongue. The Frenchman, the Russian, the German is no less proud of his own literary past and present. The treasure thus available is offered freely for the taking, and it is more than gratifying—it is of good omen—that the writers of Japan have been seized by the desire to take this treasure, make it their own, and pass it on in some measure to the millions of their countrymen who are unable to have direct access to it.

### Business Indicators

BUSINESS prognosticators are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with some of the previously accepted indicators. This has become again apparent in the record of unfilled orders for steel on the books of the United States Steel Corporation, a figure that in times past been accepted as a clear indication of the favorable or so-called unfavorable outlook. Apparently, this record is losing its force, for general business conditions have not been following the curve of such orders. Coincident

with the decline in steel output, the public has noted a number of new indicators of business prosperity, such as the extra dividend by General Motors Corporation.

Automobile sales, it is true, have not afforded that clear indication of the condition of business that they have upon other occasions. While there has been noted a decline in the quantity of output, the public has been treated to incidents of notable increases in profits. Certainly, the explanation should be readily apparent to most business executives. It indicates that industry has come through a period of inflation of production and that it is entering a new phase of regulated output to consumption requirements. Businesses that are able to gauge their production programs to equal more nearly the market demands for their goods have been able to reap the larger profits. It means, however, the curtailment of stocks and a better timing of deliveries to co-ordinate with sales.

It is stated that Henry Ford at one time had so regulated his production schedule that only four days elapsed from the time of the delivery of the iron ore to his plants to the day when the finished car was on the road and in the hands of a buyer. Such a saving in time means a tremendous saving in interest on capital tied up in raw materials. This is but an example of the application of engineering knowledge to an economic fact. The welding of the two is today bringing out a new element in the industry of the United States, and upon that basis business again reviving in the Nation. Under such circumstances, very naturally, the antiquated business indices must be discarded, and new measures must be discovered. When business methods are in a state of flux, then economic analysis must be revised in accordance therewith.

### Chinese in the Philippines

FORMING, as they do, actual links in the chain of islands dotting the Asiatic coast from Japan to Australia, the Philippines have been destined, since the occupation of Manila by Dewey in 1898, to present the very problem which is now demanding and receiving attention by both American and Filipino officials and leaders. This is the problem of immigration presented by Chinese who are seeking a foothold in the islands despite the prohibition imposed by the United States Congress in April, 1902. This act specifically prohibits the coming into and regulates the residence within the United States and its territories of Chinese and persons of Chinese origin. The law has been construed as applying to the Philippines.

And yet it is shown that these immigrants are entering the Philippines at the rate of several thousand every year. It is estimated that upward of 100,000 of these are now settled in the islands, while those of Chinese origin number between 200,000 and 300,000. No effort has been made, apparently, to estimate the number of those who trace their ancestry more remotely to the Chinese.

Soon after the arrival of Governor-General Stimson in Manila, a few months ago, it is said that he directed an investigation to be made of the means employed by those who are aiding and abetting the smuggling of these aliens into the remoter areas of the archipelago. The fact that such a traffic exists and that it is being carried on with profit to the conspirators in open disregard for the law has been confirmed by the proofs adduced. But the remedy, under the circumstances, seems not to have been found. The physical problems involved seem to be perplexing. There are nearly 7000 islands, large and small, in the group, of which only about 300 are inhabited. They are but 500 miles from the China coast, with the northernmost about sixty-five miles from Formosa, the southern outpost of Japan. The southernmost of the Philippines is within twenty miles of British Borneo and the Dutch East Indies.

Thus the temptation to those seeking refuge from poverty, or war, or what they may deem oppression, is always present. It is admitted that with the present coast guard equipment it is utterly impossible to enforce the regulations which have been imposed. Thus presented the problem seems to be one to which no ready solution will be found. The invasion, peaceful though it may be, is not welcomed while internal problems remain unsolved. Were the newcomers of a class devoted to and trained in agriculture or other productive industries they could be quite easily assimilated and perhaps as easily governed. But they, like many immigrants in the United States, seem to prefer to engage in trade. They keep small shops, and are said to be able to undersell their Filipino competitors.

There are limitless opportunities in the rich agricultural sections of the islands where even so-called undesirable immigrants could render welcome service in farming. Perhaps it may be found that the best of a difficult situation can be made by inducing the refugees to shun the cities and villages. After thirty years it does not appear that the development of the natural wealth of the islands is likely to progress satisfactorily under the impulse of Filipino labor. The peaceful invasion that has been going on, even in violation of an established rule, should not, perhaps, be regarded as a menace to vested authority.

### "It Was Necessary"

BARON VON HUENEFELD, of the famous German-Irish flying trio, asked in his speech before the welcoming crowd in the Boston Arena a striking question, and himself answered it. After describing the great amount of labor and preparation which precedes successful achievement, and after dwelling briefly on the element of risk to be overcome, he cried, "Men ask why in the face of all this, such a flight is undertaken." The answer was one of keen penetration, "It was necessary!"

For some years it has been the fashion among historians to attribute most of the explorations of men to the hope for gain. It is undoubtedly true that the hope for gain has been a contributing motive, but whether or not it is the main motive is questionable. Certainly much of the exploration work has yielded the explorers little gain except knowledge, nor have they expected more. Sometimes it appears that the less the gain and the more the risk, the greater the

number of men clamoring for the opportunity. Rather it is the irresistible challenge of the unconquered. So soon as a horizon is sighted men are impelled to learn what lies beyond. Little by little the land yielded up its ways, and little by little men crept from it upon the sea. It is said that the invention of the compass made it possible for men to strike out across large bodies of water, but it is probably more true that the determination to strike out made the invention of the compass inevitable.

With land and water becoming tractable, the next great challenge was the unconquered airway. Those who first lifted their heads and snuffed the wind were derided and mocked, and it would have been far easier for them to live with their fellows had they given up their notions that men could one day fly. But their vision was more than they could resist, and they were compelled to make the attempt. They felt that within them which makes men's progress inevitable, and they were touched to action by it. No doubt all who have contributed to forward movements would answer with Baron von Huenefeld to the question why they did what they did, "It was necessary!"

### Happy Homes a Monument

"IF YOU seek his monument, look around you" (si monumentum requiris, circumspecte), is the epitaph of that famous architect in stone, Sir Christopher Wren. It applies with no less appropriateness to Sir Ebenezer Howard, whose achievement has been to show by practical example that the "brick boxes with slate roofs," as John Burns once called the habitations of his industrial fellows, can be improved upon, and that homes with light, air and wholesome garden surroundings can be provided for city workers upon an economic basis. Fifty years ago Howard worked upon a farm where Howard City, Neb., stands. Chicago afterward gave him business experience and a knowledge of stenography. Work in the press gallery of the British House of Commons later on when he went home to England widened his outlook upon the world in general.

In 1898 was published his "Garden Cities of Tomorrow," in which he set down in workable shape ideas based partly upon his own experiences and partly upon what he had learned from the writings of Edward Bellamy and other social reformers. The following year he founded an association which was the parent of Letchworth, Hertfordshire—England's first garden city. He lectured untiringly for this cause. Lord Leverhulme, Lord Northcliffe, George Cadbury and others took it up. By 1902 had been raised £20,000 without promise of any dividend. The following year a company was founded with £300,000 nominal capital. An estate of 3800 acres of agricultural land was taken up and building commenced. The company retained the freehold, but after 5 per cent on capital had been paid, all profits were utilized for the benefit of the town. Several business firms established factories on the site and within ten years a thriving, progressive community numbering several thousand had established itself.

Howard received knighthood from the King in recognition of what he had done, but he sought neither fame nor profit. He settled down in a small house in Letchworth and continued to earn his living as a shorthand reporter. In 1919, entirely on his own responsibility and with borrowed money, he secured 1700 acres, subsequently increased to 2400, also in Hertfordshire, where Welwyn City has since grown up upon similar lines. He then moved to that locality. He remained until his passing, this month, director of both the Letchworth and the Welwyn schemes. He was also president of the International Federation for Town and Country Planning and Garden Cities. His example has stimulated others to similar beneficial enterprises in other parts of the world. Happy human homes are a monument to his work.

### Teaching the Electorate to Think

THEY are vital questions which Prof. William B. Munro propounds in his article in the National Municipal Review regarding the full significance of "getting out the vote." He dares to ask, for example, whether some methods employed to achieve this aim are genuinely of service to good government, and states unequivocally that to vote unintelligently is a greater disservice to the commonwealth than not to vote at all.

That merely casting a ballot is far from representing all there is to the duty of citizenship is today quite generally recognized—certainly far more so than once was the case. Abuses have been seen operating so as to invalidate the very purposes of an election. Ignorance has been played upon by unscrupulous vote getters to the undoing of the cause of justice and honor. Under the cloak of democracy, methods have on occasion crept in which have defeated the basic objects of democratic government. And all largely because the electorate has not taken the trouble to think for itself.

In this connection Professor Munro's contention that one way to bring out the vote is to bring out the issues assumes particular validity. Voting blindly is obviously voting dangerously. The remedy is an increase in intelligent voting, not necessarily an increase in the number of ballots cast. Progress in democracy will be found to follow progress in a genuine interest in the issues at stake. Mere numbers do not always spell progress. Quality, not quantity, is often the goal that should be aimed for. Results will speak for themselves.

### Editorial Notes

"Ty" Cobb, the famous baseball player, is sure to be the greatest record breaker of the year, as every time he makes a hit and scores a run he breaks four records. They are most times at bat, most hits, most total bases and most runs.

Two boys less than ten years old traveled all around the world and learned that they liked bananas better than any other fruit. Did they, however, learn the difference between a plantain and an ordinary banana?

College, it is pointed out, should be only a start to education, not the finish, but with some it proves to be a running start.

## Kitchens: Their Use, Object and Interest

"TO BE really successful as a journalist," said George, "one must write on subjects of international interest." "Railways," I said, rather mournfully, "architecture; commerce."

"Toffee," suggested Henry, carefully stirring the contents of the small saucepan he held over the fire. "Kitchens," said my great-aunt.

Now, suggestions made by my great-aunt are often of more value than may appear on the surface, so I echoed her remark, "Kitchens!" and waited.

"No one will deny their importance, and I think they have an interest that may be called—er—international," said she.

"An interest, certainly," agreed Henry, "at least ours has. The lemon squeezer is never in the same place, and how George's bedroom slippers came to be on the gas stove still puzzles me."

"A bachelor kitchen must be treated separately," said my great-aunt. "It's like mushrooms and mistletoe and haggis—passing strange."

"So is the caravan kitchen," I added, warming to the subject. "To sit up in bed and reach round the corner for the mop isn't really visiting a kitchen at all. That's what makes it so jolly."

"Mah's bungalow is the same," said George. "You can fill the kettle without taking your feet off the sitting-room mantelpiece. Count out caravans and bungalows and bachelors."

"The thing to decide," said Henry, emphasizing his remarks with the saucepan, "the thing to decide is the chief use, object, interest, of kitchens. What do they convey to you, Lambie?"

"Washing up," I said promptly, albeit dolefully.

"Romance," said George.

"History for me," said Henry. "You, Great-Aunt?"

"Beauty," said my great-aunt.

"Say you get simple beauty and naught else," began George, sententiously.

"No quotations, please, until Lambie writes the subject up," said Henry.

"Sheer utility," I said, "that's what kitchens stand for, as far as I can see. How do you manage to connect them with romance, George?"

"There once lived a maiden," began George, "who spent most of her time in the kitchen. One night her family slipped off to a ball at the royal palace. The kitchen-maiden soon followed, thanks to the moonlight and a pair of glass slippers. You know the rest! The lost shoe, the frantic prince, the herald under the windows, the excitement of the family! Then the royal visit to the kitchen! Picture it, Lambie! Washing-up neglected, saucepans boiling over, prices sitting on the table, herald trying on the shoe. It's! Eureka! A crown and wedding bells! There's romance for you."

I began to brighten up. "I'd forgotten that. It's worth thinking about. Romance and kitchens, kitchens and romance! Henry, when has a kitchen made history?"

"Twice," said Henry, "twice at least. Where should we be now if Alfred hadn't burnt the cakes? Tell me that."

"And where does one burn cakes but in a kitchen?"

"Scraper the bottom of that saucepan," interrupted my great-aunt, "or you'll find that one can burn toffee in a sitting room."

"That's once," I admitted. "The other time, Henry?"

Henry whistled a little tune that we had sung as children. The Queen was in the parlor Eating bread and butter.

"She was in the parlor," I protested, "nothing about kitchens there."

"You are too literal," said Henry. "Where did she get the bread and honey from, do you suppose? This is what happened, as far as I can make out! The king was busy in the countinghouse, eight and seven are thirteen—you know, Lambie! It was the palace washing day and the maid was up to her elbows in soapsuds. Does the queen offer to help her by turning the mangle? Not a bit of it. She idles at the parlor window."

"Out trips the maid, the king's ermine cloak in the washing basket, a few pegs in her apron pocket. Ah! thinks the queen, 'now for a bit of lunch.' So she slips into the kitchen, cuts a slice of bread and spreads it all over with honey—thick, yellow honey." (George licked his fingers absently.) "Then she pops back to the parlor, and there you are! The bit of history is in every nursery rhyme book in the country."

"Lovely," I said, "I'd never have thought of all that. I always imagined that she kept a loaf and the honey pot on the drawing-room mantelpiece—royal prerogative, you know! Now it's Great-Aunt's turn. She's going to find toffee for us."

"Find it for yourself," said my great-aunt, "think of farmhouse kitchens that you have known. Do you remember the one at Hardwicke? How the firelight flickered on those old brass pots and pans, and on the high steel fender. And how about the long table, scrubbed and shining! And you remember the bread rack beside the fire, and the glossy brown sides of bacon among the rafters?"

"And a cat at either end of the red rug," I interrupted.

"Kitchens are nice places," continued my great-aunt, "from the cottage to the palatial 'below stairs' premises in Eileen's new house. That has stone passages that echo, great white walls and porcelain-topped tables. And the cupboards have glass doors so that you can see what you want; and there's a vegetable rack and a lovely dresser, all green and blue and orange, misty with china. And she has a jewel of a cook!"

"And there's a washing-up machine," grinned Henry, offering me a bit of toffee on the edge of a spoon.

"There were some lovely pictures of kitchens in that Flemish exhibition," said George, "Dutch interiors, warm, colorful, jolly! A fellow might leave his boots on the floor with impunity. And talk about things being piled up together! Topping pictures! They surely embodied all the kitchens that ever have been."

I thought of a kitchen I had seen recently. We took some goodies to some little children with whom we had struck up a friendship as they passed us on their way to school. It was early evening and in the glow of the fire one round-faced little boy eyed us from his bath on the rug. On the table sat another small boy wrapped in a towel, his own tubbing imminent, while out of the way of splashes, secure in her high chair, warm and washed and nightgowned, a little girl made inroads on a basin of bread and milk. Such a friendly kitchen, cozy, intimate, hospitable; such a grateful, happy mother; such a riotous little family preparing for bed!

While we sucked toffee contemplatively, I gave my great-aunt's hand a little squeeze. "I think you are right about kitchens," I said.

D. T.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

NO SCENE for a great many years at the Opéra can be recalled equal in splendor or in peculiar interest to that of the opening performance of the cycle given by the Vienna State Opera. Seats were sold out weeks in advance. People even in the fourth gallery were in evening clothes. Ambassadors were present and ladies in the boxes heavily bejeweled. Not since the war had a foreign opera company been invited to Paris, and there was a time when German operas were rejected here, so that the appearance and acclaim of the Vienna company has more than musical importance. It is fortunate with such elaborate preparations that the performance itself of Beethoven's "Fidelio" was far finer than anyone had even dared hope for. Even the orchestra had to rise as a body and acknowledge the applause, to say nothing of the conductor and principal singers. This occasion has certainly done more to cement Franco-Austrian friendship than any other single event since the close of hostilities in 1918.

Appearance of the first luscious cherries of the season has elicited from the observer the comment that the presence of cherries in France is due to the invasion so long ago of Gaul by the Romans. Baths, roads, laws and cherries were brought to western Europe by the Romans. It was the epicure Lucullus, stanch general though he was, who returned from a campaign in Asia in 73 B. C. with chariots full of cherry trees. These were planted in Rome. After Gaul had been successfully colonized, the Romans turned to their gardens and imported the cherry trees which are supposed to be the ancestors of those which have been recently blossoming in France and are now yielding the first ripe fruit.

"Is this you, Monsieur Citroën?" queried a voice over the telephone. "Yes," replied the "Henry Ford" of France, manufacturer of 400 Citroën cars daily. "Is it true," questioned the voice again, "that you once made a car in seven and one-half minutes?" M. Citroën gave the assurance that this was quite correct. "Then," said the voice at the other end of the wire, "I must be the unfortunate owner of that car," and put down the receiver. This story was told against himself by M. Citroën at a lunch given in his honor by the American Club of this city. He also said he hoped to increase his production shortly to 1000 cars a day, since inquiries showed that 3,000,000 cars will be needed in France before long and only 1,000,000 are now in service. He is a warm admirer of the efficiency methods and mass production of the United States.

Uniform height and style of buildings about public squares is a feature of Paris architecture which at least one important American hopes apparently to introduce in the further city planning of Washington. It is a well-known fact that Major L'Enfant, who laid out the plans for Washington (but for an area one-seventh the present size), took his ideas mainly from Paris. Last year a National Park and Planning Commission was set up by Congress, with among its duties the job of keeping Washington beautiful and adding to its attractiveness. J. C. Nichols of this commission has been in Paris studying the architecture here with a view to continuing Major L'Enfant's purpose of embodying Parisian features in the layout of the capital of the United States. Mr. Nichols has been studying particularly the settings of buildings to give distance "and a pleasing ensemble." In an interview he remarked that "the French have the quality of putting the right relation between a building and its approach."

It falls to the lot of few actors to be a member of the same theater for half a century. This has just been accomplished by Eugène Silvain of the state theater, the Théâtre de la Comédie-Française. He emerged a pupil of distinction from the Conservatoire in 1878 and his first rôle happened to be in the performance of "Phèdre," in which Sarah Bernhardt was also making her first appearance. In these intervening fifty years, M. Silvain has acted probably in every play of importance at this so-called House of Molière. There was an impressive ceremony on the evening of his fiftieth anniversary. He acted his part through in Racine's "Mithridate," and then the entire company assembled and rendered homage to their dis-

tinguished doyen. In Europe it is the custom in the big state theaters for actors and actresses to spend all their acting years on the one stage. At the Comédie-Française, twenty years is the usual length of time, so that fifty years constitutes no mean record. In Vienna recently Frau Maria Mell celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary with the Vienna Burgtheater, formerly the Court Theater.

So much gold has been brought to France from the United States that it has led some to speculate as to where it was all going to be kept. Eighty feet below the Rue Baillif there exists a room 10,000 meters square with walls twenty feet thick and a ceiling supported by 750 circular concrete columns. This treasure chamber is reached by descending three stories to a platform, and from there by foot down a staircase to a cavern where an eight-ton steel door faces the visitor. It opens by secret machinery and lets you into a room where another elevator is taken and a further descent made. Here another such ponderous door is found which moves back at once secret touch to allow entrance to the chamber where lies piled one of the largest stores of gold in the world.

Shops are springing up again calling themselves "Marchandes de Fricotilles." With such a name above a door, who could resist stepping inside? Fricotilles is a word with an old-fashioned ring; it properly belongs in this connection to the eighteenth century. That was the age of fashion in France, when the shops of little luxuries were needed to supply the many fancies of the ladies of that time. Hence the Marchandes de Fricotilles. The name has returned again and is used for the shops, increasing in number, where not only blouses and gloves may be bought, but also any one of a few dozen different kinds of small boxes, trinkets, perfumes, hand bags, and vanity cases. Imagine writing one's profession jargon down on passport or hotel register as "Marchand de Fricotilles"! What an air you could assume before a passport control officer or hotel register clerk! But you ought to be wearing lace collar and cuffs, satin coat and breeches, stockings and heavily brooch pumps to be sure of being effective.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their authenticity, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Population in the Soviet Union

IN "Notes From Moscow," in the Monitor of April 8 there is given the number of different nationalities in the Soviet Union, according to the statistics of 1926. This number is, probably, not very exact, because many Russians living, for instance, in the Ukraine, through fear of losing some position, are compelled to say that they are Ukrainians.

It seems also strange that there are only 2,500,000 Jews in Russia, when the vast majority of the Communist Party is composed of Jews. It is difficult to number orthodox Hebrews, because their religion defends the numbering of people; and those Jews, who were baptized, are free to say they belong to whatever nation they like.

The main reason of the difficulty of making statistics in the Soviet Union lies in the fact that the Government itself does not care for nationality and religion, its highest ideal being "Internationalism."

The author of the "Notes" makes a difference between Kazaks and Cossacks, when he writes, that "there are almost 4,000,000 Kazaks (not Cossacks)." Allow me to say that these Cossacks who are living in South Russia are exactly the same Cossacks, with whom, during the World War, the whole world became acquainted, because of their patriotism and courage.

Now, some of the Cossacks who happened to escape from Russia, with the White Army, are receiving the applause of many countries including Australia and New Zealand, for their beautiful singing. Perhaps the United States will soon hear a Cossack choir conducted by S. Jaroff. We Russians are grateful to these people, because, being deprived of their native country, they are doing the peaceful work of cultivating and bringing everywhere their native songs.

Riga, Latvia.